

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 96

LAST EDITION

DR. HEXAMER SAID TO HAVE PREVENTED GERMAN UPRISING

Rebellion Against United States
Last April Alleged to Have
Been Checked by "Unswerving
Loyalty" of League Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration that had it not been for the unswerving loyalty of Herr Doktor C. J. Hexamer, German sympathizers in this country would very likely have openly rebelled against the Government of the United States last April, was made in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in the investigation of the German-American Alliance yesterday, by the Rev. Sigmund G. von Bosse, of Wilmington, Del., who last November succeeded Dr. Hexamer as president of the organization.

"The alliance by its declaration of firm loyalty, when hostilities were imminent, served the Government in a most beneficial manner by immediately putting on record German-Americans as supporters of the Government," said Mr. von Bosse. "I venture to predict that outbreaks, which were feared by many at the beginning of our participation in the war, would very likely have materialized if it had not been for the unequivocal stand of Dr. Hexamer at the time."

This statement, intended apparently as a defense of the alliance as an organized body and made by the official head of all the organized German societies in the United States, will, it is believed, carry considerable weight as indicating the extent to which a certain element of the American public was ready to go on behalf of the fatherland.

There is no question in the thought of senators that Mr. von Bosse speaks with authority when he makes the above statement. He was thoroughly in touch with the German-American press, which comprised some 700 publications. In course of yesterday's hearing Senator Wolcott of Delaware threw considerable light on the activities of Mr. von Bosse prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

The Senator from Delaware mercilessly shattered this prepared statement of Mr. von Bosse when the latter complained of the unusual attitude of the United States prior to the declaration of war. "Reviewing your own speeches and articles," Senator Wolcott said, "it comes with very poor grace from you to complain of any unusual attitude in this country prior to our participation in the war."

A mass of evidence was introduced at this point which proved conclusively that the head of an organization comprising between two and three millions of people, by his defense of the Teutonic powers and their theory of warfare, well merited the honor which was bestowed on him in November, 1917.

Senator Wolcott introduced testimony from the speeches, articles and general propaganda of von Bosse, which showed that he not only defended the sinking of the Lusitania, the ravaging of Belgium, and the deportation of the inhabitants of that country, but had consistently attacked the policy of the American Government prior to the war.

The Delaware Senator read an article by von Bosse in a Wilmington paper printed on Feb. 24, 1917, in which he completely justified the German submarine policy as follows:

"Submarine warfare will rid the world of its most despicable tyrant, and, in doing so, a valiant and victorious Germany will also be fighting America's battles for America stands for all that England does not stand for."

At this point Mr. von Bosse told the committee that his attitude toward the war was based on the official report he received from Germany, and which he said proved that Germany was fighting a defensive war, and that Belgium was party to the crime against the fatherland. He intimated that Congress did not have time to go into the causes of the war, but that the "press largely owned and controlled by Lord Northcliffe" was at the back of the developments which precipitated the entrance of the United States into the war.

The press, he added, and not German spies, was responsible for the feeling which now exists against a certain class of German-Americans.

Mr. von Bosse made a lengthy defense, emphasizing the loyalty of German-Americans since the United States entered the war. That the great majority of German-Americans are loyal and good citizens was never questioned; what has been questioned is the activities of the German-American Alliance. Mr. von Bosse, however, maintained that the alliance is loyal and true and that its disruption would work great harm to the individual members, whom the alliance was keeping out of partisan politics. He roundly refuted the charges made by Gustavus Oblinger to the effect that the alliance is an outpost for the spread of Teutonic Kultur. These charges the witness characterized as false and malicious.

Asked by Senator King of Utah, why the alliance did not take up the cudgels on behalf of the United States as against Germany, the witness said that they could not do so consistently, and introduced a comparison in this respect between the alliance and politicians who disclaim a connection with the war.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Series of Conferences.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Koelnische Zeitung says the German headquarters staff is organizing a series of conferences, to be held at Cologne, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Hanover and Leipzig with representatives of the leading newspapers, for the purpose of preparing the German press for operations on a great scale on the western front.

German Seaplane Driven Down

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On March 19, a British seaplane patrol, flying in Heligoland Bight, encountered two enemy seaplanes ten (Continued on page two, column three)

MR. BALFOUR AND SECRET RELATIONS

Foreign Minister Opposes Proposal for House of Commons Committee, but Favors Reduction of Secret Agreements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Parliament yesterday discussed several aspects of Great Britain's foreign relations. Mr. A. J. Balfour, opposing the proposal for a Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Commons to control the nation's foreign policy, declaring that democracy versus secret diplomacy was a familiar platitude, and declining to admit that the present system was undemocratic, the Foreign Minister fully representing the country.

Mr. Balfour emphatically declared that the Foreign Office pursued no strange secret aims, but only sought good relations with neighbors, though day-to-day negotiations to that end were not plain or easy.

The Foreign Office and the diplomatic service, Mr. Balfour continued, were great instruments for avoiding and alleviating friction between states. How could peace be maintained if every grievance were shouted from the house-tops? The Anglo-French entente was typical of the fruits of the present system, having behind it only the common-sense ambition to remove little Franco-British difficulties throughout the world.

Mr. Balfour agreed, however, that a reduction of secret agreements to the minimum was important.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne warmly indorsed a league of nations, including Germany, though her exclusion for flagrant violations of treaty obligations was arguable. The league, however, would not rely on a German pledge or signature, but its powers would constitute a unique guarantee for peace and the inclusion of the Germans, always hitherto the great anarchists of Europe, would tend to eliminate Prussian militarism.

The league, he said, must have executive powers and exercise moral, economic, and material pressure, but was not a substitute for proper territorial settlements. Disarmament was a question by itself, though the acceptance of the league would react on armaments and tend to reduce them. He cordially welcomed the United States participation.

James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, in announcing a successful air raid on Mannheim on Monday, said that the British raids were carried out mainly in broad daylight on places of actual military importance, thereby contrasting with enemy methods.

Question of Tonnage

Sir Eric Geddes Presents Figures to House of Commons

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a statement on the question of tonnage in the House of Commons today. The amount of tonnage sunk in the last twelve months, he said, was 6,000,000 instead of 9,500,000 as the Germans claimed.

Sir Eric announced that figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain would be published regularly hereafter. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, he added.

The world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917, he said.

The merchant tonnage produced in the fourth quarter of 1914 was 420,000, he said, and it had fallen steadily since. The total allied and neutral tonnage was now 420,000,000, he continued, largely due to new construction by the United States and the seizure of German ships.

The output of new tonnage, he continued, was very low in 1915, and reached its lowest point in 1916. This decline had been coincident with the increased output of munitions. Before the intensified submarine war began Great Britain was 1,600,000 to the bad.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall today submitted to the Executive Council the nomination of Louis S. Cox of Lawrence to be associate justice of the Superior Court. Mr. Cox is district attorney for the eastern district, comprising Essex County.

SPANISH MINISTRY FAILS TO CONTINUE

Resignation of Government Follows Closely Upon Announcement That Señor Prieto Would Try to Go On With Old Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Spanish Government has resigned. Only a few days ago the announcement was made that Señor Garcia Prieto had agreed to attempt to continue with the old ministry, but the numerous and difficult problems facing the Government seem to have been greater than it was able to cope with.

The few telegrams that appear in foreign newspapers at the present time—facilities for transmitting statements by wire which give the true facts being somewhat more restricted than usual—make curious reading, and fail to indicate the strange complexities and the remarkable developments of the situation. It may again be said that if Spain does not enter the war, she is, at all events, appreciably nearer doing so than ever she was before, and a factor of immense consequence has entered into the situation, in that the people, from being, perhaps, in the main a little Germanophile and anyhow largely indifferent to the war and treating their sympathies as a matter of academics, feeling that in their corner of Europe they were immune, are now up and in earnest, and manifestly unwilling to bear the pains and penalties of this so-called neutrality any longer.

When a Conservative journal heads its leading article on this neutrality with a title indicating that Germany is their worst enemy, as happened the other day, it is a sign of the times. The people are running severely short of materials and food, which they know the Allies and the Allies only can supply, or afford means for supplying, and at the same time they are aware that those Allies are continually provoked through governmental slackness, supported by Germanophile pressure. A few weeks ago the Germans made complaints about foods and stuffs of various kinds going over the frontier at the eastern end of the Pyrenees into France. Why such supplies should not do so is a mystery; but in the first place, a government department showed that the

(Continued on page two, column four)

NATIVE RISINGS PUT DOWN IN BALUCHISTAN

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Uprisings on the part of natives in Baluchistan recently resulted in fighting in which many casualties were inflicted, the India Office announces. The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken.

The official statement follows: "The India Office announces that the attitude of the Maris in Baluchistan, which had been unsatisfactory for some time, recently culminated in a series of outrages. Aided in some cases by Khotrans, they cut telegraph wires, fired on trains and destroyed government property in several localities in and adjacent to their tribal area. They also organized and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Gumbaz and Fort Munroe, where they were completely repulsed. They suffered many casualties.

Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are being undertaken against them. Our aeroplanes on two occasions recently bombed tribal concentrations with effect."

"Should the majority in the State be against prohibition no man elected from a district with a prohibition majority could be expected, as the representative of constituents, to vote against prohibition. Nor is it likely that a man elected from a so-called 'wet district' would vote for prohibition, even though the majority in the State might be for prohibition. "In other words the result of a campaign under this proposed measure would be without meaning and without effect. It is an evasion and a deception, and I am not willing to be a party to the foisting upon the public of a dishonest measure."

"If the Assembly in square accept (Continued on page six, column four)

GERMAN ARRESTED AT CAMP DEVENS

AYER, Mass.—A German, whose name the authorities refused to reveal, was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice at Camp Devens today, while he was waiting with a number of laborers, seeking employment at the office of a camp contractor. It was said that he was a member of the crew of a German steamer seized by the Government at Boston last year, and as he could not give a satisfactory explanation of his presence here, he was taken to Boston to be held pending a further investigation.

REFERENDUM REVIVED AT ALBANY

Hill-McNab Ratification Resolution Amended So It Is Practically Duplicate of One That Assembly Has Postponed

ALBANY, N. Y.—The proposed referendum on the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was revived in the Legislature today, when the taxation committee of the Senate voted to report the Hill-McNab ratification resolution, amended so as to be virtually a duplicate of the one consideration of which was indefinitely postponed by the Assembly yesterday.

Referendum Plan "Trick"

Governor Whitman in Message Calls New York Proposition Dishonest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman's message to the Assembly yesterday in regard to the Liquor Referendum Bill was as follows:

"The Federal Constitution provides the method by which the people of the State may act and the only method by which they may legally ratify or reject such a proposed amendment, namely, action by the Legislature.

"I would not be opposed to allowing the people of the State to settle the 'liquor question' by direct vote if it were possible under the Federal Constitution; but this measure confers no power whatever upon the people. I do not oppose the measure in its present form because it is a referendum. My objection is that it is not and cannot be a referendum, as the public understand the term.

"A referendum on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution is decisive. The result of a vote under this measure, should it become a law, would leave the Legislature exactly where it now is."

"Not a single member of the Legislature would be legally bound to abide by the result of the proposed so-called 'referendum.' Hence, such a vote would not relieve any member of the Legislature of his ultimate and unescapable responsibility either to ratify or reject.

"Should the majority in the State be against prohibition no man elected from a district with a prohibition majority could be expected, as the representative of constituents, to vote against prohibition. Nor is it likely that a man elected from a so-called 'wet district' would vote for prohibition, even though the majority in the State might be for prohibition.

"In other words the result of a campaign under this proposed measure would be without meaning and without effect. It is an evasion and a deception, and I am not willing to be a party to the foisting upon the public of a dishonest measure."

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CLOSE CONTEST FOR WISCONSIN LEAD

Little Difference in Thompson and Lenroot Votes—Davies a Winner—Large Increase in Ballots Cast by Socialists

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Outstanding features of yesterday's Loyalty primary were a fivefold increase in the Socialist vote, the overwhelming victory of Joseph E. Davies for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and the close race between Irving L. Lenroot, the Loyalty candidate, and James Thompson, who carried the banner of the La Follette Republicans in the senatorial race of that party.

Lenroot supporters maintained that what advantage there was on returns after 11 o'clock today rested with him. With 14 counties missing, scattered reports from 57 gave Lenroot 56,696 and Thompson 54,763.

Returns from scattered precincts up to noon with 14 counties still missing narrowed Lenroot's lead, according to computations by the Milwaukee Journal. They showed: Lenroot, 60,643; Thompson 60,199; Berger, 33,799. Of the missing counties all but two were claimed as normally favorable to Lenroot by the Lenroot leaders. Five are in his congressional district.

In Milwaukee, Berger cut heavily into the Thompson vote and polled practically as many as Lenroot and Thompson together.

In the State Legislature the Socialists members ordinarily vote with the La Follette faction, and they stood solidly with La Follette against the recently passed resolution censuring him.

Dane County complete, including Madison, the home of Senator La Follette, returned 4341 for Thompson, 3761 for Lenroot and 228 for Berger. Madison is also the home of Dr. Charles McCarthy, who was defeated by Joseph E. Davies for the Democratic nomination. McCarthy lost the county by 27 votes.

Wilson Letter to Mr. Davies

President Commends Candidate for His Patriotic Stand

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter from President Wilson to Joseph E. Davies, commending him for his stand on Americanism was given out here today by the Democratic National Committee. The letter reads:

"This acknowledges your letter of March 12. It is with sincere regret that I accept your resignation as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, but I must commend the patriotic impulse which urges this action on your part. May I not express to you my warm appreciation of your sympathetic cooperation during the early part of this Administration in bringing about the adoption of all those measures of reform which we have promised the people and which I have an abiding confidence will ultimately redound to their lasting benefit?"

"May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while to avoid becoming involved therein every effort was being made aggressively to assert and fearlessly to maintain American rights.

"The McLeome resolution, the embargo issue and the armed neutrality measure presented the first opportunities to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial propositions you proved true.

"Assuring you of my high regard and with hearty good wishes for your success in whatever you may undertake, I am, cordially yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

Party Splits in Prospect

Loyalty Legion Calls Convention to Consider Situation

By United Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With slightly more than half the precincts in the state reported, the votes for Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, candidate of the pro-war Republicans, and James Thompson, backed by Senator La Follette, were: Lenroot, 59,692; Thompson 57,765.

A fight may develop in the Republican State Central Committee if Thompson gets the Republican nomination. It was said an effort would be made to prevent the committee from endorsing Thompson and to swing the Republican organization to the support of Davies. If Lenroot wins, both the Democrats and Republicans will be confronted with the danger that their candidates will split the pro-war vote at the election on April 2, while all factions opposed to the war might rush to the support of Berger.

The Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, formed to fight pro-Germanism, has called a convention in Milwaukee next Friday to consider the situation. If Thompson defeats Lenroot, the convention is generally expected to endorse Davies, the Democratic nominee. The belief was growing that if Lenroot wins the Republican nomination the league will bring tremendous pressure to bear on one of the pro-war candidates to withdraw and permit a clean-cut vote for or against the war with two candidates in the field at the April election.

GERMANS TAKE FOOD ON ALAND ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received information from a diplomatic representative in Sweden that Swedish press reports are to the effect that the German Government has requisitioned food on the Aland Islands. This action is interpreted here as a movement either to force Sweden in on the side of Germany or to force a participation in the Brest-Litovsk conference.

POWER TO FIX FISH PRICES IS ATTESTED

Secretary and Treasurer of New England Exchange Tells How Bay State Fishing Company Control Keeps Quotations Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Power to fix the price of fish in Boston, is in the hands of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation, headed by F. M. Dyer of New York City, according to testimony of Maurice P. Shaw, secretary and treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange, given today before the special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which is inquiring into the Massachusetts fish business. How this control of the Bay State Fishing Company tends to keep the price of fish up, was explained in detail by Mr. Shaw.

The Bay State Fishing Company owns a fleet of steam trawlers, which land more than 50 per cent of the total catch at the Boston Fish Pier, where more than 90 per cent of the fresh fish consumed in the northeastern section of the United States, is received. All this fresh fish is sold through the New England Fish Exchange, owned by the 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier. Eight of these dealers are interested in the Bay State Fishing Company, and while the Bay State Fishing Company itself is not a member of the exchange, the catch by its trawlers goes through the hands of the eight dealers. They have the option of selling the catch direct at their own price and then going on the exchange and bidding up prices for fish which may be brought in by vessels which are not owned by the Bay State Fishing Company.

Under the methods pursued in selling fish at the New England Fish Exchange, any member buying a catch from a vessel divides the amount of fish, which he purchases, with other members of the exchange, according to their requirements. The position of the Bay State Fishing Company enables the eight dealers to participate in this bidding, but the company is not required to sell its catch on the exchange, although the amount of fish is registered and the company pays the 1 per cent toll for landing it at the pier.

Mr. Shaw stated that the last quotation for shares on the New England Fish Exchange was \$3500, the par value being \$100. He admitted that there was some criticism of the methods pursued by the Bay State Fishing Company, in fixing the price of fish, but he said that no action had been taken to stop it.

All the stores on the Boston Fish Pier are occupied and pay an annual rental of from \$1200 to \$1500 each to the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which leases the pier from the State. The Boston Fish Market Corporation built the stores and other structures on the pier at a cost of \$1,035,236, this amount being raised by the sale of stock after paying a commission to bankers of \$83,000.

The resources of the Boston Fish Market Corporation consist of rentals amounting to \$115,000 annually, a wharfage charge of 3 cents a hundredweight of all fish landed at the pier, which brings in \$136,000, and rental of scales for \$6000 annually. Mr. Shaw claimed that the expenses of the corporation consisted of the rental lease to the State, taxes and improvements.

He said that there was an understanding that only lessees of stores on the pier could be members of the New England Fish Exchange, as the Boston Fish Market Corporation desires to protect its property. He admitted that there were five dealers, who were among the original members of the fish exchange when it was located on the other side of the harbor, who do not lease stores on the pier. They do, however, comparatively little buying.

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EVASIONS OF LIQUOR DEALERS DISCOVERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 5000 instances of failure by liquor dealers to report goods on hand last Oct. 3, subject to floor taxes of the War Revenue Act, have been discovered by internal revenue officers, and about \$2,000,000 has been assessed against the dealers as the 200 per cent penalty.

MILWAUKEE NOMINEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Percy Braman, loyalty candidate, and Daniel W. Hoan, socialist, were nominated for Mayor of Milwaukee.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Denounces Government and Premier Replies—Mr. Murphy and The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The House listened to three fighting speeches when the debate on the address to the speech from the throne was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. The benches on both sides of the House were filled with members, while there were big attendances of the public in the visitors' galleries. The three speeches were delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Charles Murphy, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principal lieutenants.

The leader of the Opposition attacked the Government with unexpected vehemence and virility. He claimed that there had not been a "change of Government" but a "change in Government." It was no new Government but the same Government as the last six years. There had been no change in the premiership, and there had been "a continuation of the Administration and the same control following the same principles." He admitted, however, that the Government had a healthier complexion, this being a reference to the Liberals who were now members of the Unionist Government. He attacked the Government for what he described as "the outrageous bill," the War-time Elections Act. "Every feature of that law," said Sir Wilfrid, "was an outrage, an odious violation of the very foundation of our system of democratic Government."

The creating of a special electorate in view of impending election, the granting of the franchise to some and the withholding of it from others, the opening wide of the door to fraud which enabled the Government or its officers to ostracize some classes of His Majesty's subjects and to include others whom they dared not ignore, all these were features of the act which could not be accepted by any man who desired to uphold "the principles of Liberalism." This act was accepted on the plea of war necessity. "Nothing," Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "is more certain than that one illegality will lead to another, that, as a logical consequence, wrong will be followed by wrong. I repeat that this Parliament is assembled in direct violation of the electoral law, after the passing of the War-time Elections Act."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also bitterly complained of the manner in which the soldiers' vote, both in Canada and overseas, had been taken, claiming that the letter of the law had been disregarded by the returning officer. The appeal which had been made to the country had been made to a specially manufactured electorate, and that for a purpose. The reason of this course was that the Government knew that if the policy of conscription was submitted to the people by means of a referendum it would be defeated, and if the referendum were voted down by the people, the same policy might be voted down in a general election. It had happened in Australia. He declared that the act by which the elections were carried was such that there was no fair play for the Opposition.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We have our views upon the questions which are now before the Canadian people. We stood behind the Government in all of their war measures except one, and we will carry on the same policy. We will be behind them in all their war measures with the same reservation. When the policy of conscription was introduced, last session, it seemed to me that if the object of the Government was really to assist in winning the war, they were singularly blind as to the condition of the country which they were bound to administer. We divided, as I said a moment ago, upon this question. I challenge no man's conscience. I respect everybody's views upon this question, but now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, now that the Government is in the saddle, no matter by what methods, I am proposing, in the face of what has taken place, in the face of what is taking place every day, to ask the Government if they will not question their own methods, and if they will not believe that the policy that has been adopted is not the surest way of helping to win the war."

Sir Robert Borden replied to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition in a comprehensive address in the course of which he narrated to the House the vast amount of business which the Cabinet had transacted since the Government had come to power. He promptly met and denied every charge brought against the Government by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He said he could not congratulate him on his logic, for in one breath he had charged that it was precisely the same Government as that of the last Parliament, and then seemed to say that there was a marked improvement in it. The Government had been based upon equal representation of both great political parties and this would be fulfilled to the very letter.

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Act, which was drafted last session. He did not know whether Sir Wilfrid regarded it as an outrage that the female relatives of those men who were fighting our battles should have been given the vote. The Premier affirmed that since confederation there never had been an election in Canada conducted more fairly and decently than the recent one. Later on, Sir Robert Borden said that he ventured to say that there had never been any government of the Dominion which had the moral force of the country more strongly behind it than the Administration which was in office that day. The Prime Minister then, at considerable length, put before the House the large amount of business it had got through since it assumed office, a period of something less than four months for actual work of administration.

Referring to the Russian situation, Sir Robert Borden said one might liken Russia to a giant, manacled for a long time whose manacles have been suddenly stricken off. "He has not yet gained control of his limbs, but endeavors to struggle to his feet. He bruises himself and, perhaps, overthrows those who would like to help him, but eventually he does gain his feet, and I am confident that Russia will eventually gain her feet, and take her part as a great nation in the affairs of the world. Let us remember that these people have been denied liberty for a very long time, and so perhaps may be pardoned for not knowing, in the first instance, what they should do with their liberty. During the past three or four years, I have met, on various occasions, a young man from Russia. He came to the United States of America before he knew how to speak English, and is now succeeding very well there. I have seen him, from time to time. He told me that his father and mother were Serfs, that his father had had his clothing stripped from his back and the knout applied until the blood ran, for some trivial offense. And there was no remedy or redress in the law for that, because he was a Serf, and, in very truth, a slave. When, now, new found liberty comes to a people like that, can you be surprised if for the moment they do not know what to do with it? I venture to believe, and earnestly to hope that Russia will find herself, in the early future, and will not become subject to the economic or other domination of Germany or of the Central Powers.

"Our own course in this war is absolutely clear. Germany's war aims have been absolutely unmasked since successes have come to her in the eastern theater of war. When war was first declared, there was the ruthless statement why she had undertaken the war. It was openly declared that it was a war of aggression, that it was undertaken as a national business enterprise, and that Germany would achieve her ends. Later on, the tone was somewhat changed, but, in these latter days, the old tone of domination has been resumed, and we know that Germany does indeed seek to dominate the world. We are far removed from the theater of war, and, perhaps, we do not quite adequately realize what the issue of this war means to us. I said to some gentlemen who came to speak to me, a few days ago, about some fiscal question: 'Production of food in Canada is more vital to you than any other matter that is of concern to you, at the present time. Upon the production of food in this country may depend the issue of this war and upon the issue of this war may depend the question whether you shall not come under such an economic administration as would render your industries of very much less value to you than they are at the present time, if not absolutely valueless and worthless.'

"Perhaps we in Canada, far removed as we are from the scene of active operations, do not quite comprehend at all times how closely the issue of this war does concern us. Notwithstanding any disappointments that have met us in the eastern theater, I am as profoundly convinced as ever that the allied cause must triumph, because in that cause is involved the future of the whole world, the future of civilization, of liberty and democracy.

"There is much talk of peace in these days, but I would think that all our sacrifices have been in vain if we did not have such a peace as would assure the world against aggression of this kind in the future. And I think I might well quote once more the well-known words of the great American, President Lincoln: 'We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it never will end until that time.' That I believe to be the feeling of the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"So, in the face of disappointments however severe, let there be no faint hearts among us. Among our men at the front, there is absolutely no doubt as to the issue. Among them one encounters a spirit of determination and confidence which may well serve as an example to us. Like them, let us look ahead and not behind us. Let us confront the issue with steady resolve. Let us undertake our duty and carry on our work in the same spirit and with the same unselfish devotion as our heroic countrymen who hold Canada's battle line beyond the Atlantic."

issue was one between Protestantism and [Roman] Catholicism and that all who did not support the Government as representing Protestantism were slackers, traitors and pro-Germans. The campaign leading up to the open attack upon Quebec and the French, as well as upon the Pope and the [Roman] Catholics with all of whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party were constantly bracketed, was widespread, thoroughly organized and lavishly financed.

"Within the compass of a speech it is not possible to deal with all the ramifications of the conspiracy, and I must, therefore, confine myself to a few only of its many outcroppings. Those who were members of the last Parliament know to what extent the ranks of the Liberal Party were honeycombed by race and religious appeals, and I need not dwell on that aspect of the conspiracy against the Liberal Party and its leader. While the conspiracy against the Liberal Party and its leader was in progress—while the conspiracy was in progress—within this House—there appeared in the Parliamentary Press Gallery a new correspondent, who evidently was a stranger. In reply to inquiries, I was informed that this stranger was the representative of The Christian Science Monitor of Boston. Upon expressing surprise that a religious paper like The Christian Science Monitor would go to the trouble and expense of sending a representative to report parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa, I was further informed that the intention was to launch an anti-[Roman] Catholic campaign that would fit in with the Government's preparation for the approaching general election. Of the correctness of this statement proof was soon furnished by the appearance in The Christian Science Monitor of anti-[Roman] Catholic, anti-French and anti-Laurier articles which later were reproduced by The Ottawa Citizen, the Toronto dailies, and other papers that were all smitten about the same time with a severe attack of a disease, which, for lack of a generic term and at the risk of taking some liberties with medical nomenclature, I might call Papaphobia.

"Following this outbreak certain gentlemen closely identified with The Christian Science Monitor visited Ottawa and after a council of war with their Ottawa friends were, I am informed, introduced to the Prime Minister. What took place at the interview is immaterial, but what followed the interview is of very decided public importance. Early in October, 1917, a written direction issued from the office of the Prime Minister to the other members of the Cabinet urging them to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor for their respective departments, the reason given for exercising this particular kind of war economy was that The Christian Science Monitor frequently has very useful and interesting articles respecting Canadian affairs, and that it was being subscribed for in the Privy Council office. The only articles on Canada that The Christian Science Monitor was publishing at the time were anti-[Roman] Catholic tirades and the Prime Minister, in the words of his office memorandum, found very useful and interesting. There is, therefore, no reason for doubt as to where the Prime Minister stood in the matter.

"Now, sir, I have heard of people being bribed with their own money, but this is the first and only time that I have heard of people furnishing money to finance attacks upon themselves as the [Roman] Catholics of Canada undoubtedly did, when the Prime Minister had The Christian Science Monitor placed on the subscription lists of the several departments to be paid for out of public funds, funds contributed by [Roman] Catholics, equally with the members of all other denominations. But it must not, for a moment, be thought that The Christian Science Monitor enjoys any monopoly in its chosen field. Quite the contrary. The English press of Canada, with a few honorable exceptions, joined in the hue and cry, and the Pope, Quebec, the [Roman] Catholics and Laurier were the text of their daily assaults. Nor did the Tory papers exceed their Unioist-Liberal confrere in venom or falsehood. The Toronto Globe was as mendacious as The Toronto Mail and Empire. The Toronto Star was quite as shameless as the Toronto News."

Mr. Murphy then declared that the churches had been turned into political cockpits, this being the crowning infamy of the whole campaign. In order that the women might have their passions and prejudices aroused, Mr. Murphy said that, on the eve of the election, there appeared in the Canadian Home Journal an article in which occurred the following paragraph: "Germany's repulsive diplomacy uses many agencies in many lands, and the most important agency that it is today using on Canadian soil is the Roman Catholic Church." "No proof of this outrageous statement is offered," added Mr. Murphy, who continued reading similar extracts from the same journal. The Honorable Member also read extracts from the Orange Sentinel, which remarked that "a crushing defeat for the [Roman] Catholic hierarchy of Quebec and their allies in the provinces is the result of the polling on Monday."

Toward the conclusion of his speech Mr. Murphy made a further reference to The Christian Science Monitor in the following words: "You will recall, Sir, that earlier in my remarks I referred to the part that The Christian Science Monitor had played in the Canadian campaign against the Pope and the [Roman] Catholics. If you are a reader of the New York press you will be familiar with another phase of the same campaign which was carried on in the neighboring republic. Among other things The Christian Science Monitor and its imitators in the United States, as well as in Canada, alleged that the Pope was responsible, not only for the disaster that befell the Italian army, but also for the disruptive propaganda which brought that disaster

about. This amazing fiction was repeated apparently in good faith by F. C. Walcott. Of his error Mr. Walcott had the manliness to sign and authorize the publication of the following retraction." Mr. Murphy then read the letter in question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's speech, a motion was moved for the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne which was carried without a division. Such a concurrence has never before been expressed in this Canadian House of Commons, the debate on the address generally occupying the House for 10 days, or a fortnight.

The Hon. Charles Murphy, B. A., M. P., has represented the County of Russell, Ontario, in the Canadian House of Commons since 1908. Educated at the Christian Brothers' School, the Collegiate Institute and the University of Ottawa, he devoted himself to the law, and later, to politics. He was sworn a member of the King's Privy Council of Canada in 1908, and was Secretary of State of Canada from 1908 to 1911.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

miles northeastward of Borkum," says an Admiralty statement. "The enemy was engaged and one of his machines was driven down in flames. Our machines returned safely."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads as follows:

Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Storming troops of Prussian, Bavarian and Saxon divisions made successful reconnaissances in Flanders and thereby captured more than 300 Belgians. From the coast to La Bassee Canal there was an increase in the intensity of the artillery duel during the evening. On the remainder of the front the firing was moderate.

Army groups of the German Crown Prince and General von Gallwitz: Brandenburg shock troops, after hard fighting near Juvincourt, brought back 29 prisoners from the French trenches. The artillery fire revived at times on both sides of Rheims and in the Champagne. On the northern front of Verdun the fire increased in intensity. We are continuing reconnaissances. Saxon detachments on the eastern bank of the Meuse brought in 56 prisoners.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"Raids attempted by the enemy last night in the neighborhood of Fauquissart were successfully repulsed by Portuguese troops," says today's official communication.

"With the exception of some artillery activity on both sides in the Paschendale sector, there is nothing further to report."

Last night's statement says: "A party of the enemy attempted to approach our lines this morning northeast of Arrmentieres, but was driven off with loss."

"The activity of the enemy artillery against both the forward and back areas in the Ypres sector continues. There was some hostile artillery activity also southwest of Cambrai, in the neighborhood of Vermelles and against a number of localities between the La Bassee Canal and Arrmentieres."

Last night's aviation statement reads: "Nine tons of bombs were dropped on Monday on enemy rest billets and ammunition dumps and also on the Busigny railway station, and two aerodromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines. "Aerial fighting was exceedingly intense, encounters occurring between large formations. Nineteen German aeroplanes were destroyed and nine were driven down out of control. Twelve of our machines were missing. Six hundred bombs were dropped during the night on two aerodromes used by the enemy night-flying machines and on ammunition dumps and billets. All our machines returned."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official report issued today reads: "The artillery action was heavy on the right bank of the Meuse, in Lorraine between Bures and Bandonville and at some points in Upper Alsace."

"On the Macedonian front calm prevails."

The official Belgian communication says: "All the advanced elements of our trenches where the Germans gained a footing yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been reconquered by our troops. The enemy is now within a few feet of the positions which he penetrated. "After preparations on a large scale, the enemy attempted to seize advanced posts near Beverdyk, but our barrage fire defeated his effort."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian War Office today issued the following statement:

"West of Lake Garda there frequently occurred a harassing fire by the opposing artillery. From Lake Garda to Montello there were desultory artillery actions. Along the Piave, exploring parties exchanged rifle fire across the river and a patrol encounter took place. Our artillery carried out effective bursts of fire against hostile positions on the left bank of the river between Noventa and Grisleria."

"Our aviators set fire to two enemy captive balloons at Conegliano and Col Mirano. Two hostile aeroplanes were brought down, one by French aviators at San Giacomo di Veglia, and the other by British airmen on the Asiago Plateau."

SUBMARINE DIANE LOST
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French submarine Diane, not having been heard from for a long time, is considered as lost, it was officially announced today.

SPANISH MINISTRY FAILS TO CONTINUE

(Continued from page one)

accounts of what was passing over the frontier were greatly exaggerated, and next one heard that the supplies were being stopped or curtailed. In the first instance, products that Spain urgently desired to sell and for which she had no use were being sent, and the producers groaned under the restrictions. Now it is reported in Madrid that the United States, which is naturally holding a watching brief on behalf of its friends, is holding up Spanish shipping in American ports until little questions of fair treatment of this kind are settled. No official statement, however, has been made on this or on many other matters which are seriously affecting the public mind.

It is believed and stated that the negotiations for the Hispano-American commercial agreement went through splendidly, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Willard, has now signed it, though it was said at first that the signatures would be reserved until the Franco-Spanish agreements had been settled. These agreements, their necessity from the Spanish point of view, the terrible losses that Spain has sustained through not having tried to get them through before, as she could have done if her politicians had not made so many mistakes, are making a deep impression on the public, and the people now see plainly on what side, to use a common phrase, their bread is buttered. They begin to appreciate also the not merely friendly attitude of the Allies, but their reserved and strictly correct attitude, contrasting strangely with the conduct of the German representation in Madrid; for the Prince de Ratibor, who, to pay him a compliment in the German vein, is a splendid exponent of the Bernstorff school of diplomatists, now openly talks of Spain's helplessness, of Germany having her at her mercy, and declares tauntingly that Spain dare not break off diplomatic relations, as it is believed almost every party would wish her to do in face of the daily aggravations, because Germany would not allow the case to remain at that, but would immediately declare war.

Not merely the politicians, but the people also begin to see that war could be no worse than the present state of things, and might conceivably be far better, since Spain would then at least have some very active friends and something guaranteed. At present she has nothing, and the continual sinking of her ships, including now those engaged on the most innocent coastal trade, the open boast of Germany that she will stop all Spanish sea trade of every kind, the us less and shame of the weekly notes to Berlin that she is treated with absolute contempt, and the plain truth confronting the country that the food and economic situation must inevitably get far worse if something is not done and quickly in the way of securing friendship and assistance, have made people understand that they cannot and must not be indifferent to the war, and that now they must contemplate extreme possibilities.

Those abroad, who consider the case of Spain, who talk glibly of her clerical difficulties, of her reactionary systems, her decadence, and so forth, and consider her pitifully weak and stupid because she has not entered the war long ago, are hasty and superficial in their judgments, just as in some foreign countries stupid things were said in the early stages of the war because the United States did not at once fly to arms. In the first year or two of the war it did certainly seem that on balance Spain had managed to gain by neutrality. She was out of the war zone and away from much of its influences, and had a good part to play in neutrality as the friend of everybody. She was making wagonloads of money through supplying belligerents with things they needed, her factories hummed through every 24 hours, and the world's gold supplies indicated a tendency to move toward Madrid. Spain also wished to be an appreciable factor at the peace negotiations, and she conceived that in the economic struggle afterward she would do tolerably well, perhaps very well, with both parties. Again, it was quite impossible to overlook the fact that the Central Powers have not only friends in high places at the Spanish courts, and that Germany has great business interests in Spain, but that there are 80,000 Germans in the country, and that they have an unusual capacity and means for asserting themselves.

Things have changed since those days of the first year or two of the war. Spain is no longer making fortunes out of the struggle; Germany is crippling her more and more every day, and, out of malice, because of her doing a little business with the Allies as she must do for her own sustenance, is striving to destroy her. But there are still the 80,000 Germans in Spain, and enormous quantities of German money—far more than ever before—are being spent at this moment in German propaganda. It is believed, for instance, that many millions were spent by the Germans at the recent elections in trying to secure the return of Germanophile candidates to the Cortes. The work was craftily done. It was not by any means always the case that the candidates for the reactionary parties were supported, for there are Republicans, just a few of them, and candidates on the Liberal Democratic side, who are Germanophile, and strongly so, and German money was ready for the asking to support all of them. It was not spent in the ordinary electioneering way, but in the manner customary at Spanish elections, despite all that had been said beforehand about the determination to have pure elections this time, and to see to it that votes were not bought and sold. The Germans and their friends issued a pamphlet in which it was stated that these elections would be decisive, and that the next Cortes would declare for an al-

liance with Germany. But at the elections, despite all the German money and strong influences, the popular sentiment broke out in various places, and most significantly at Valencia where Señor Rodrigo Soriano was a Republican candidate, having sat for this constituency in the last Cortes. He is an example of the Germanophile Republican. In Madrid he runs a newspaper called España Nueva, which is undisputedly and strongly Germanophile, and it was generally understood and freely stated that German money was at the back of his candidature. He had no pleasant time during his campaign.

The case of the German naval attaché, Captain von Krohn, offers a good illustration of how facts are transformed in their passage from writers in Spain to readers far distant from it. As the Prince de Ratibor belongs to the Bernstorff school, so von Krohn is of the Boy-Ed class. He has engaged in many adventures during the war while attached to Madrid. In the great affair of Cartagena when a German submarine landed men and munitions and the Government had a race through Spain after the accomplices, von Krohn with an automobile, and other means of assistance did good work for Germany. The Spanish Government had occasion to regard him very severely from that time. He continued his enterprise, and, after various small successes, he achieved German distinction again in the case of the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz after its interment there, when he engineered the matter throughout. The Spanish Government then made it clear that they could not tolerate this kind of thing, and intimidated Berlin that von Krohn could no longer be regarded as persona grata at Madrid. Berlin treated this intimidation characteristically, indicating that it had no intention of recalling its naval attaché. But when other things occurred, and Spain began to press the point, there was nothing for it but to recall him.

Von Krohn was somewhere about the northern coast when he went to San Sebastian, and there it was intimated that he was about to go to Germany for a visit. The idea was encouraged that he had a special mission, which was to explain to the Wilhelmstrasse the exact Spanish situation and feeling in regard to the torpedoing of the ships and other points. This story, as the people of Madrid have become aware, was telegraphed abroad and printed in many places. It is quite untrue. Von Krohn was simply bundled out of Spain by a Government that at last screwed up its courage to take a diplomatic action the like of which it had not attempted since the war began. Berlin was told that von Krohn would have to go, finally and definitely, and then he was recalled. The only question was as to how he was to get home. The Spanish Government asked France if she would allow him and his family to pass through French territory to Switzerland, and Paris answered that it was not inconsistent with its duty to grant such a request and accorded the necessary permission, subject to the condition that the party should conform to certain obvious precautionary measures. So Captain von Krohn left San Sebastian, went over the French frontier, and reached Geneva, and Spain feels much better for the circumstance. It is said that France was induced to grant traveling facilities to von Krohn on the plea of Spain that she would do nearly anything to get the man out of the country, being convinced that he was, in some measure, directing the torpedoings of the Spanish ships, and in close control of the German spy system in the peninsula. So France did Spain this kindness.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note some of the developments. The shipowners, captains, and sailors are violently angry and declare that Spain must do far more than it is doing, and that Germany must be compelled to give an immediate and formal undertaking to respect Spanish shipping in the future or—All the newspapers from the Epoca to the Socialista, leaving out the Germanophile organs like El Correo Español and the military papers, echo the demand in terms that would have caused their suspension three months ago. El Diario Universal, the Count de Romanones' organ, points out all that Spain has done for Germany and the hold she has on her, having so many German ships in her ports and the Cameroon refugees in her comfortable camps, though there are some who think that the Count R. crisis, should come out more strongly and not keep himself so much in reserve as he is doing.

The Correspondencia de España sarcastically asks the Germanophiles why they do not sing the "Deutschland über alles" every time the Germans torpedo a Spanish ship, and exclaims, "O, that we should have fallen so low as this!" Other newspapers make similar declarations, and all agree that if Spain is to live she must assert herself now. The new daily journal, El Sol, conducted in the best manner, is displaying the strongest spirit, and is giving a lead to the others. Its policy is for a strong and complete understanding with the Allies. Hitherto it has been the strictly observed rule ordained by Government for the Spanish newspapers to make no comment whatsoever on the various operations and methods of the belligerents with respect to each other, but this is now abandoned. On the occasion of the bombardment of Paris by the German aeroplanes, many of the Madrid newspapers for the first time, uttered the strongest expressions. The Herald de Madrid said that Germany was sowing hatred for herself, that it was difficult to believe that she could ever enter again into communion with other

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peoples, and that the greater her cruelties—towards her enemies the more severe would be the conditions of peace imposed upon her, while El Diario Universal said that such acts as these night raids were worthy only of Nero.

As a final note, let those who reflect on the sad state of Spain at this moment and the difficulties and perplexities that trouble her, not forget the army juntas, and the fact that they are shown to be strongly tainted with Germanophilism, and that some go so far as to whisper of agreements and understandings. However that may be, the case from the Spanish point of view is not so easy as it may seem.

ENGINEERS' PART AFTER WAR TOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Importance of the position the engineer will hold in the period of reconstruction was emphasized by Prof. George C. Whipple, president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, at the annual meeting of the society in the Boston City Club this afternoon. "The engineer must extend his part far beyond his usual bounds as the new problems will not be so much physical and material as political and ethical," he said.

"The engineer must join with the members of the other professions and, what is more important, he must join with the workers themselves, in laying plans for the new democracy and the new social order which seems destined to come not only in Russia, but in England and Germany, in America, and we may say, throughout the civilized world. The engineer's prominence in the war will give him added opportunities after the war is over. To the victor belongs the responsibilities—not the spoils."

He brought out that democracy is inefficient as history and the workings of war preparations have proved in the last few months. "Following the war the great problems of the day," he said, "will be social problems, and the engineer must play his part in them. As the great exponent of efficiency it will be one of his first tasks to alter the meaning of the term so that it will of necessity include a higher regard for the worker, for his comforts and his general welfare."

CATTLE PRODUCERS TO GIVE TESTIMONY

OMAHA, Neb.—Cattle producers from Iowa and Nebraska were ready to take the witness stand today in the investigation being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission into the packing industry.

Among the letters made part of the record is one written by E. A. Cudahy to M. R. Murphy, his Omaha manager, on April 12, which says: "This hog business is a pretty bad proposition. If we don't buy the hogs, we lose money, and if we do buy them, we are sure to lose it."

On June 24, 1912, Murphy wrote to Cudahy: "I hesitate about going to the stockyards company (Omaha) and asking them for a bonus, because I think the policy of the yards is controlled by Armour & Co., and you can't get anything out of them unless you can do it by force."

An inquiry is set for Kansas City tomorrow.

CAPTAIN LADOUX INVOLVED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Captain Bouchardon, the Judge Advocate, signed an order today for proceedings against Capt. Georges Jile Ladoux, formerly chief of the intelligence bureau at the Ministry of War, the Petit Journal announces. He was one of the superiors of Pierre Lenoir, who was accused of trading with the enemy during the investigation regarding the purchase of Le Journal, in connection with which Bolo Pasha has been tried and sentenced to execution.

ENTENTE STATESMEN IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—"I had an excellent trip. There was no fog and the sea was like glass, symbolical of the situation," M. Clemenceau declared yesterday upon his arrival from the Supreme War Council at London. He was accompanied by General Bliss, chief of the American general staff; Signor Orlando, Signor Bissolati and Signor Bianchi of the Italian Cabinet.

BANK AMALGAMATION

MONTREAL, Que.—The absorption of the Bank of British North America by the Bank of Montreal was indicated as pending, in a statement issued here today. The two institutions would eliminate the anomalous position under which the Bank of British North America operates in Canada, under a British charter with its board of directors meeting in London.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 9.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 39.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 27.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 13.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS THE OVERMAN BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a keen struggle, in which the opponents of the measure fought every inch of the way, the Overman Bill, giving the President power to reorganize, consolidate and redistribute the functions of the executive departments, was adopted by the Judiciary Committee today by an 11 to 7 vote. As adopted by the committee and reported to the Senate, the bill is practically the same as was submitted by the Administration.

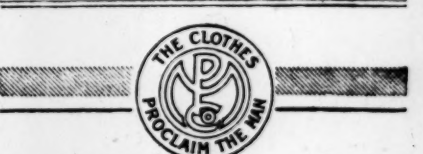
The only changes made are that the President is asked to inform Congress of any new agencies that he decides to create or any existing agencies that he may determine to do away with. There were also some verbal changes, making the language of the bill more specific, but the bill as adopted by the committee gives the President the powers he asked for.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, consistently fought the giving of undefined powers to the President. Defending his position after the final vote, Senator Smith said: "I regard this measure as an abandonment of legislative responsibility and a contribution to confusion and disorder and I will fight against it to a finish on the floor of the Senate."

Senator Smith, who, with Senator Reed of Missouri, made vigorous exertions to have the powers granted the President, specified and defined, will propose amendments to that effect, he says, when the Senate takes up the measure. Senator Smith declares he will propose the amendment that was defeated in the committee, to the effect that the power granted to reorganize be confined to the War and Navy departments, the Bureau of Mines and the Shipping Board.

NORWEGIAN CREW RESCUED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The crew of the Norwegian steamship Wegadesk, 4271 tons gross, has been rescued from lifeboats, according to a report of the Norwegian Foreign Office as forwarded in a dispatch from Copenhagen. Bombs from a German submarine were placed on the Wegadesk, but no further word regarding the vessel has been received. The Norwegian sailing vessel Carla, 1668 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine, the dispatch reports. The captain was killed, but the crew was rescued.



STETSON HATS ARE AN ECONOMY

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LOOK
Beaded
SHOE LACES
MERCEDES SHOES LACES
"Priscilla's Minuet"
Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

RUSSO-GERMAN EXCHANGE PROBLEM

German Writer Insists That This Should Be Solved Before a Commercial Treaty With Russia Is Negotiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An article in Welthandel, published in the midst of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, contained a noteworthy article by Dr. Otto Heyn of Nuremberg on the importance of Russo-German relations of the exchange problem.

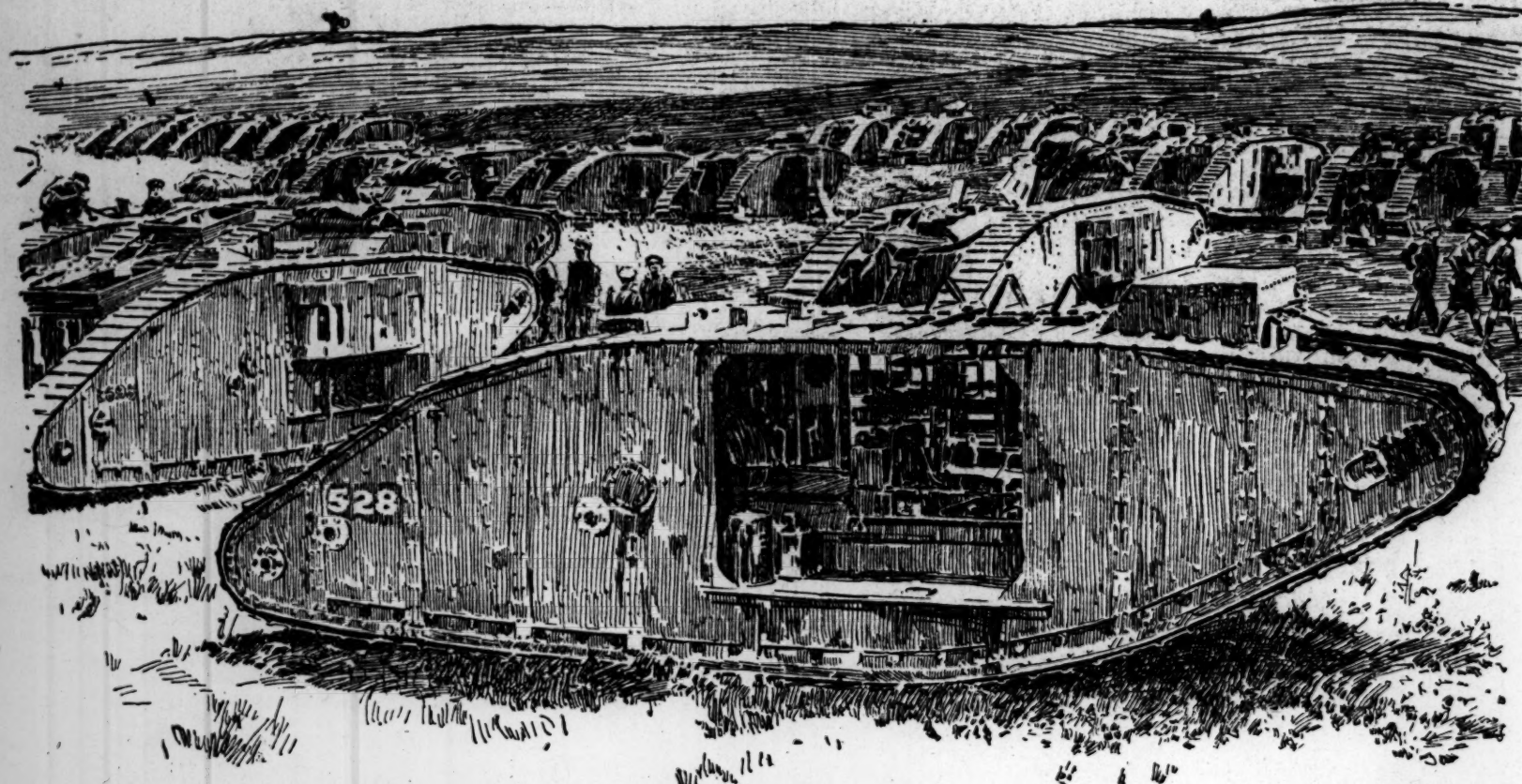
"It is frequently pointed out," he wrote, "how necessary it is to conclude a favorable commercial treaty with Russia, to oppose the high protective tariffs obtaining there, and not only to enforce the full application of the most-favored-nation clause and the abolition of the sugar bounties, which threaten Germany's capacity for competition in the world's markets, but also to bring about a reduction in the Russian duties on German industrial products. Curiously enough, those who discuss these matters invariably argue from the conditions prevailing before the war, without reflecting that the former parity between German and Russian money, viz., 2 1/2 marks, or 1 ruble, which formed the basis of Russo-German trade, no longer exists, or they tacitly assume that this relation of values will be restored in the future. There is, however, no ground for this assumption; in fact, its direct antithesis is more probable. If Russia, even before the war, was only able to maintain this parity by continually taking up new loans to enable her to meet large interest liabilities abroad, how much less will she be able to do this after the war, when the French sources of wealth have dried up, when the extent of her obligations will have increased enormously owing to the huge deliveries of war matériel by England, Japan and the United States, when the payment of interest on investments of capital by English and Americans and the withdrawal of the proceeds of the banking, commercial and industrial businesses founded with their assistance will necessitate an expenditure of still larger sums."

"Now Russia has, it is true, according to newspaper announcements, annulled all her loans from abroad and declared her intention to cease paying interest on these loans. Should she persist in this declaration of bankruptcy, the consequence must be that her pay-balance will be greatly relieved and the adjustment of her assets and liabilities facilitated. But it can scarcely be supposed that she will persist in her refusal to pay interest and, even if she does, the question as to whether the ruble will again attain the par of exchange, will not be thereby decided. That the ruble will again be at par is the more doubtful because the export of grain and foodstuffs which loomed so large on the credit side of the Russian balance sheet will be considerably more difficult after the war than before, because the great masses of the people, less easily satisfied than formerly, will increase their consumption and because the peasantry will only be prevailed upon to part with their grain if they receive prices considerably higher than they used to, prices which, apart from a period of transition when they may well rule high throughout the world's markets, can only be paid if a lower rate of exchange of the ruble makes it possible."

"But should this rate of exchange remain as low as it is now—in Switzerland 60 francs for 100 rubles, as against about 250 francs before the war—or at all events fail to reach par, while the exchange of the mark will, it is to be hoped, once more be at par, then this 'difference of exchange' in comparison with the period before the war will render German imports to Russia far more difficult than would Russian duties on industrial products. In that case a reduction of the duties by 10 per cent or 20 per cent, an object now being aimed at by means of a commercial treaty, may possibly be a matter of secondary importance, and even the abolition of all duties may be unable to prevent the position of our export industries becoming worse. Far too little attention is paid at the present juncture to the effect of this 'difference of exchange,' and yet it is a mere arithmetical sum which anyone can set for himself."

Having worked out one such sum for the benefit of his readers, Dr. Heyn arrived at the conclusion that "the decline of the exchange value of the ruble from par to one-half has the result that, for a commodity which a German exporter sells for 90 marks, carriage paid to the Russian frontier, with a duty of 3 rubles per pud there is an enhancement of the price amounting, if the duty has to be paid in gold, to 119.33 rubles less 59.67 rubles, or 59.66 rubles, and if the duty has to be paid in paper, to 101.33 rubles less 59.67 rubles, or 41.66 rubles. In all probability," he continued, "the former case only will actually need considering, for it may be assumed that in Russia after the war, as in all countries with a paper currency, duties will be levied in gold in order to meet the country's obligations abroad."

"That such an enhancement of the price will enormously increase the difficulties confronting German export is obvious, and the effect of these increased difficulties will be all the more serious since the German exporter who before the war was able to offer his commodity at 90 marks carriage paid to the Russian frontier, will, in all probability, be no longer in a position to do so after the war; for even after the transition period, when normal conditions have returned, the cost of production and



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At a tankdrome in France

TZECH DEPUTIES MEET AT PRAGUE

They Demand an "Economically and Culturally Fully Independent State, With All the Attributes of Sovereignty"

By The Christian Science Monitor special Tzech correspondent

LONDON, England—A meeting of all Tzech deputies to the Reichsrath and to the Diets of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia took place in Prague on Jan. 6, 1918. The proceedings were most solemn and significant and constituted a veritable revolutionary threat to Vienna and Budapest. It was the first Constituent Assembly, or Parliament, of the future Bohemian Republic, and was described as such by the Tzech press. Although the resolution which was carried unanimously has been suppressed by the censor, it appears from various comments of the press, that it was directed mainly against the peace negotiations with Russia, inasmuch as it declared that Count Czernin is the representative of the dynasty, not of the peoples, and that the Tzechs will never accept the Austrian interpretation of the "axiom of self-determination," but demand absolute independence. This is also confirmed by the speech of Dr. Seidler, the Austrian Premier, in the Reichsrath on Jan. 22, when he declared that "this resolution, in which we in vain look for a distant echo of dynastic or state allegiance, adopts, to a certain extent, an international standpoint and is ready, at any rate on the conclusion of peace, to accept international support with a view to obtaining the recognition of foreign states. Such a standpoint is calculated to encourage our enemies and to prolong the war. The resolution demands the right of self-determination in order to dissolve the existing unity of the State and to assure full independence and sovereignty. The resolution gives the impression of having been conceived in a sense absolutely hostile to the State, and must be indignantly rejected by every Austrian government with all the means in its power."

The whole proceedings of the meeting were a clear manifestation of the complete unity and unanimity of all Tzechs and Slovaks in their desire to obtain full independence. The meeting was no doubt summoned in answer to and in consequence of the decree of the French Republic authorizing the formation of an autonomous Tzech-Slovak army on the western front. It was attended by some 170 Tzech representatives, including also the released Tzech leaders, Dr. Kramarz, Dr. Rasin, Choe, Burival and others, who were imprisoned during the war. Mme. Vikova-Kuneticka, who was elected to the Bohemian Diet in 1913, was also amongst those present. She is the first woman deputy in the whole of Central and Western Europe. In view of the Magyar terrorism in Hungary, no Slovak representatives could attend. But, as Mr. Stanek remarked in his speech, "they surely are with our deputies in spirit discussing a solution of the question of Tzech-Slovak independence."

According to the Narodni Listy of Jan. 8, the meeting was opened by the president of the Bohemian Union, Mr. Stanek. His speech was too long to be quoted in full. He stated that the Tzech deputies assembled because "they are deprived of the opportunity of speaking in the Reichsrath at times when it is needed, since the existence of the Reichsrath still depends on Austrian absolutism." He further said that the Tzechs "hope that awakened and liberated humanity will inaugurate a new age of real civilization, based on the international organization of free and equal nations."

We declare before the whole world that we consider the great and statesmanlike idea of the self-determination of nations as one of the fundamental conditions of the future peace in Europe. We can only state, with

satisfaction, that it was our ancestors, the Tzech deputies, who, in 1870, protested in a historical manifesto against the proposed annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, and who, foreseeing the present conflagration, declared the right of free self-determination of nations to be the true basis for liberty and fraternity, for a general peace and humanity."

After declaring that the Tzech-Slovak nation, which had suffered so much during this war, was claiming full independence, he went on to criticize Count Czernin's hypocritical utterances at Brest-Litovsk, and demonstrated why the Tzechs have no hope in the regeneration of Austria. As to Hungary, he said: "If there is no hope for the realization of the right of self-determination in Austria, then still less can we believe that it would be possible to find any guarantees for it in the Hungarian half of the monarchy. To mention Hungary means to accuse Hungary before the world. The Hungary of today is the last remnant of Asiatic barbarism in Europe. There is not, in the whole world, a worse racial tyranny and a more brutal political oppression than in this parasitic of the utterly corrupt Magyar oligarchy. A constitutional solution of the question of self-determination of nationalities would be a mockery to all rules of justice, liberty and humanity. To leave the realization of this axiom to the Hungarian Parliament, for which the rights of the non-Magyars do not exist, is equal to its complete suppression." He finally declared that the Tzech-Slovaks "ask for the union of all Tzechs and Slovaks in a politically, economically and culturally fully independent State, with all the attributes of sovereignty."

After Mr. Stanek had delivered his speech, the resolution was read by the deputy, Mr. Fuser, who was several times interrupted by spontaneous expressions of approval. When the chairman asked who agreed with it, the whole of the assembly rose from their seats and sang the Tzech national anthem. The chairman, Mr. Stanek, then thanked the assembly for their solemn and unanimous approval of the resolution, and said he welcomed it as a new proof of the unanimity of the nation in its struggle for its vital rights. He called for a more extensive cooperation of all Slavs in the common work and expressed his deep conviction that a nation so unanimous in its work and aspirations, as the Tzechs are, must obtain its rights. He then concluded: "It was in 1848, at the memorable Slav Congress in Prague (which preceded the Bohemian Revolution of the same year), that our great Pavel Josef Safarik declared: 'Dear brothers! Without fighting there is no way out of slavery to liberty: either victory and national liberty, or an honorable death with glory after it.' Let these memorable words of our Slovak ancestors guide us in future. And in this spirit let us go to all parts of the Tzech and Slovak countries and carry out the apostolic work for the new future of our nation. And with this I end."

PLEA FOR PLAIN LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The war emergency committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at a recent meeting recommended that all government orders dealing with matters affecting agriculture should be conveyed to farmers in plainest language, and a summary printed and distributed in leaflet form. This recommendation has already been adopted by the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food, and these departments have recently set up a joint committee to distribute amongst farmers information about government orders affecting their industry and other matters of a kindred nature. The secretary of this committee is Mr. Nugent Harris, and all communications respecting it should be addressed to him at 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W. 1.

FOOD FOR HORSES AND POULTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has authorized the use of molasses foods, cocoa shells and apple residues in the making of a horse mixture, and of dried meat unfit for human food in the making of a poultry mixture, and the sale and purchase of such mixtures subject to certain provisions laid down in an order.

RECENT FIGHTING IN ITALY AND FRANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (Feb. 14)—The Italian communiqué of the 11th reported heavy fighting on the Asiago Plateau on the 10th. In this very violent concentration of fire and offensive thrusts of infantry have been repeatedly carried out by the enemy to the east and west of the Val Frenzella, i. e. on either side of the valley opening on to Valstagna and the valley of the Brenta. Attacks on the new Italian positions of Mt. Vabellia and the Col del Rosso hostile raids were broken up by battery fire. Further east on the southern slopes of Mt. Sasso Rosso—between the Val Frenzella and the Brenta Gorge—the Austrians endeavored to reach some trenches which had been evacuated by the Italians, but were prevented by barrage fire. This fighting was continued on the 11th, the enemy pushing forward "remarkable infantry forces" which were, however, located sufficiently early to admit of their being decimated by artillery fire and so failed to develop any important action, the situation becoming normal during the afternoon. Some activity in patrol encounters took place near the Adige and north of Mt. Tomba, i. e. just west of the Piave. While on the Piave a hostile party trying to land on the right bank was driven back into the water by rifle fire. Increased artillery activity by both sides was observed on the Asiago Plateau and on the coast. The German report of the same day states that Austrian troops cleared the Italian support trenches on the southern slopes of the Sasso Rosso. This evidently refers to the attempts which the Italian communiqué describes as having been frustrated. Activity continued on the 12th, when the principal event was an attempt by the enemy infantry to break through—preceded by violent artillery fire—in the Col Caprive zone (near San Marino on the Brenta). This was immediately checked by energetic measures taken by troops and by artillery fire.

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The British line had been lengthened considerably east of the Montello ridge and extends some way below Nervasa on the Piave. The Montello ridge is high ground on both sides of the Piave about 35 miles up from the mouth of the river.

In France the fighting is remarkable for the number of raids being undertaken by both sides, each feeling for the dispositions of the other and endeavoring to find out early any massing for attack. It is the preliminary to the more active fighting that may be expected with the spring. For example, on Monday, Sir Douglas Haig reported a successful raid by Australians southeast of Messines which brought back 37 prisoners, as well as killing about 100 Germans with a loss of 20 Australians in casualties. The German report of the same day noted reconnoitering advances by the English on many points in Flanders and Artois. On the French front in the Verdun sector the Germans launched a surprise attack after violent bombardment. The enemy was repulsed. The German report speaks of prisoners brought in as the result of raids.

On Tuesday a successful raid by Manchester troops south of La Bassée was recorded, while the French communiqué reported great activity by reconnoitering detachments. The Germans on their side made an attack by three detachments, covered by a lively bombardment, between Bezonvaux and the Fosses Wood. This as well as other attempts in Champagne, Woëvre and the Vosges achieved no result. The latest British communiqué to hand, Feb. 13, gives an account of a successful raid carried out by the Canadian troops southeast of Hargicourt and another near Hill 70, north of Lens. These raids yielded 13 prisoners and three machine guns, as well as many German casualties above ground, dugouts in front and support lines were bombed and four trench mortars destroyed. In one raid the casualties, which were slight, were all brought in, in the other the casualties are reported as light. The Germans put up an attack at dawn on the 13th northwest of Passchendaele, occupying two British posts from which the British counter-attack subsequently drove them. The French communiqué of the 13th mentions several successful coups de main and an unsuccessful enemy attack.

MINIMUM WAGE IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The commission form of minimum wage law, without the statutory flat rate as a basis, passed through the law and amendments committee of the Manitoba Legislature early this week. The resolution adopted recommends that a bill be enacted providing for the establishment of a board of five members to fix minimum rates of wages for women in industries in cities. A man and a woman from the ranks of labor, and a man and a woman from the ranks of capital, together with an independent chairman not connected in any way with either employees or employers will comprise the board if the majority of the House approves of the resolution. The representatives of labor are greatly displeased with the action of the Government. They had requested a minimum flat rate of \$10 per week. A spokesman of labor said today that labor would repudiate any act that does not fix a statutory minimum rate of wages for women, below which any commission may not fix rates.

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SHIPBUILDING IS SEEN IN PROGRESS

Officials and Newspaper Men Visit Two Maryland Yards—Wages and Hours Good and 12,000 Workers Seem Satisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In answer to the inquiry, "When are we going to get ships?" Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Charles E. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and a party of Washington newspaper correspondents made a visit last week to the yards of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, working on government contracts, and to those of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, Md., engaged on work on requisitioned vessels. Mr. Hurley pointed out some of the work toward shipbuilding that is actually being accomplished. In the first yard there are two ways, with four new ones nearing completion. This yard contemplates the production of 100,000 tons of shipping each year. In addition there are two dry docks, where many damaged ships are constantly repaired.

In the Bethlehem Steel Yard at Sparrows Point, there are seven ways, on each of which is a vessel of over 7000 tons. One of these is to be launched within the next few days. Its place on the way will be taken by a 10,500 ton Cunarder, which, as soon as it is completed, will begin service for the Government. Here it is estimated that over 100,000 tons of shipping will be gotten out within a year. The building of three new ways is contemplated.

As a whole the men who are working in these yards seem satisfied. A number, questioned, said they were glad to be engaged in work which would help win the war.

The two yards are at a high level of activity. Nearly 12,000 men are employed. Their wages and hours are good. Posters bearing patriotic sentiments are numerous, and are said to exert a wonderful effect.

ONTARIO'S ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Estimates tabled in the Legislature show that the Government proposes to spend \$11,610,121 during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1919, representing an increase over the 1918 estimates of \$1,341,000. Among the items are: Civil government, \$1,163,700; legislation, \$328,700; administration of justice, \$797,860; education, \$2,590,832; public institutions, \$2,039,260; agriculture, \$1,029,448; colonization and immigration, \$95,000; public works, \$164,900; colonization roads, \$90,000; Department of Public Highways, \$79,620; game and fisheries, \$298,300.

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PRESIDENT HOPES TO AID RUSSIANS

Friends of Mr. Wilson Say He Will Not Abandon Efforts to Assist Them in Throwing Off the Yoke of German Serfdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It may be depended upon as a certainty, according to the President's friends, that he will not abandon either the hope of assisting the Russian people to relieve themselves from the serfdom that awaits them under German rule brought upon them by the Bolshevik peace, or his effort to reach the intelligent classes among the masses of that country. One of the President's closest friends, in conversation with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, said:

"When you dig around among the ruins of Russia you will find three things that seem to be the fundamentals on which we can place our hopes. These are fundamentals that are beyond the power of the Germans to destroy. The first is the Russian language, which is the best language in the world. It is as intelligible to the people of Vladivostok as it is to those in Warsaw. There are no variations. That language is bound to survive. Then there is the Russian Orthodox church, which is bound to survive. Third, there is a large cultured class." To this latter class, capable of comprehending the logic of his words, the President appeals directly.

No one has any thought that the President will abandon his effort in behalf of the Russian people who, it is expected, ultimately will see the unselfishness of his attitude and pay attention to his appeals.

The State Department received on Monday from the United States Consul at Moscow the text of the resolution adopted by the Soviet Congress in reply to the President's message.

Council Approves Treaties

German Federal Body Accepts Peace With Russia and Finland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Federal Council has approved the Russian and Finland peace treaties.

The center spokesman in the Reichstag endorsed the Chancellor's statement, while the Majority Socialist leader maintained that the Brest-Litovsk peace was a naked peace by force and that the eastern policy seemed irreconcilable with the Chancellor's self-determination declarations. German interference in Finland would alienate the masses, thus converting into a smoldering furnace the entire eastern region, which could be won over by a conciliatory peace alone.

Herr Naumann, for the Progressives, welcomed the peace treaties, declaring that the eastern frontier must be so drawn that for a long time no revolution could cross it.

Russia and America

Relations Between Two Countries Discussed in Petrograd

By United Press

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchicherin, declared today that the Soviet commissaries have considered the possibility that the United States will oppose Japanese ventures in the Far East. He said he believed negotiations toward that end, between the United States and Russia, were possible.

The War Minister, Mr. Trotsky, directly opposed Mr. Tchicherin's statement, declaring Russia could not obligate itself to "capitalist America." Mr. Tchicherin emphasized that the Soviets would not seek a formal alliance with the United States, but said they hoped the United States would desire to live in friendship and co-operation with Russia as a means of protecting its own interests against Japanese encroachments.

"It is impossible even to discuss a Russo-American alliance," Mr. Trotsky said, when informed of Mr. Tchicherin's declaration.

"Socialist Russia can never place itself under obligation to capitalist America. It is possible, however, that America will seek closer relations with Russia, owing to the Japanese situation."

The Foreign Office at Moscow has officially approved the officials who announced the German control Petrograd. It was declared the report was "provocative."

World Peace Not Yet

Von Hertling Says Germany Should Not Indulge in Delusions

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—Germany should not indulge in delusions that world peace has been accomplished yet, Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared in concluding his speech in the Reichstag today on the peace treaty with Russia. He added:

"There is not the slightest inclination yet perceptible among the Entente states to terminate this terrible war. We, however, shall not lose faith. We are prepared and everything is ready. Further heavy sacrifices may come, but I am confident in our just cause, our incomparable army, its heroic leaders and the steadfast na-

tion. Responsibility for further bloodshed will fall on the heads of those desiring its continuance."

Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, explained that Germany had adopted a sharper and firmer method in the second phase of the Russian negotiations, because it realized that Mr. Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, desired not peace, but to instigate Germany to rebellion and counted on a revolution in Germany and Austria-Hungary to help him veil the fact of the Russian defeat.

"Our negotiations," he said, "gained the impressions that the Russians expected far more severe terms after they had forced us to a fresh appeal to arms and their protest that they were forced to accept our terms without sufficient time for negotiation was a mere attempt to save their own faces. Everything had been discussed fully in December and the only new demand after the ultimatum was that regarding Kars, Ardahan and Batum."

Consul Back at Helsingfors

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Thornwell Haynes, United States Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, has returned to his post, according to a report reaching Ira N. Morris, the American Minister to Sweden. Commander W. S. Crofley, the American naval attaché, and the military attaché and his wife are at Bjorneborg awaiting an opportunity to leave.

Orthodox Church's Demands

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Advices from Petrograd state that the Russian Orthodox Church has presented a demand that the Russo-German peace treaty prescribe its authority over the orthodox population in the territories lost through the peace treaty.

A dispatch from Petrograd dated March 19, reports the patriarch of the Russian Church to have sent a message to the orthodox population declaring that the church cannot regard as binding a peace which dismembers.

Warships Escape to Sebastopol

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Russian warships at Odessa escaped to Sebastopol when the Germans took Odessa, according to a dispatch to the State Department today from United States Consul Summers at Moscow. Recent press dispatches quoted Berlin authorities as declaring that 15 ships were taken when the city was occupied.

Count Czernin's Position

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Contrasting the utterances of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff with the speech made in the Reichstag late in February by Count von Hertling, the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Socialist organ of Vienna, asks whether the latest Berlin conference led to the adoption of a new policy. The paper argues that neither France nor Great Britain will accept a weak peace and says the peace with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary, promised and doubtlessly honestly desired, is now scoffed at everywhere as a weak peace offer.

Nothing more, the paper adds, is heard of Count Czernin's offer to President Wilson to enter into negotiations. In continues:

"Count Czernin has become quite dumb and modest, while the greatest decisions are being taken in Berne, London and Paris."

SIGNOR NATHAN'S SPEECH DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor DALLAS, Texas.—The Scottish Rite Herald calls the attention of its readers to an article recently published in The Christian Science Monitor. It says: The following very interesting item was taken from The Christian Science Monitor, which is a big daily newspaper published in Boston, Mass., and which devotes considerable space to things Masonic:

ROME, Italy.—The Clericalist papers have been somewhat bitter in their comments on the recent patriotic speech, in which he quoted Mazzini, made by Signor Nathan, the well-known Freemason, on his election to the Italian grand mastership; and the fact that the Prime Minister sent him congratulatory telegrams appears to have caused them considerable annoyance. It is said that the Clericalist public speak of Signor Nathan as the "anti-Pope," and the circumstance that in his speech he paid a tribute to Clerical patriotism has not disarmed them.

The Osservatore Romano says that "the well-known theme of unity explains to a certain extent the laudatory telegram of Orlando." The proposal that Signor Nathan's speech should be printed and circulated among Freemasons at the front has made the Memento very angry, and it declares that Freemasonry is a secret society and ought not to be allowed in the army.

NEED OF DRYDOCK FACILITIES TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Numerous instances of where steamers and sailing vessels have been delayed from two to six weeks with resultant heavy financial loss because of the lack of adequate drydock facilities at Boston are contained in the report of a committee on maritime affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce made public today.

The committee is consulting with the United States Shipping Board as to what they propose to do in building a dry dock at Boston. The question of making Boston a free port was considered at some length. Reestablishment of a Boston and Eastport steamship line to take the place of the Eastern Steamship lines, discontinued by government seizure of many of the steamers, was taken up also.

BRITISH LABOR MEN URGE WAR SUPPORT

Representatives of Trades and Ship Constructors' Unions Talk to Boston Employers After Ride Through Park System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—William A. Appleton, secretary of the British General Trades Union, and Joshua Butterworth, representing the British Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Union, are studying trades union conditions in Boston today and tomorrow as guests of the Boston Central Labor Union.



William A. Appleton Secretary of the British General Trades Union

Union. They have been in many of the larger cities of the United States in the few weeks they have been in this country with a view to determine the labor conditions and to urge the different industrial unions to back up the United States Government and its allies in this war on Germany. Wholeheartedness of purpose is the message they bring from the labor unions of Great Britain in the carrying on of the war to a triumphant conclusion.

This morning Mr. Appleton and Mr. Butterworth were guests of the city and were driven through Boston's park system. This afternoon they were to speak at a meeting of the employers of labor in the East Wing of the State House. Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and Alexander Whitehead, were to be present. Mayor Peters and the Central Labor Union are to give them a dinner at the Quincy House and tonight they are to address a mass meeting in the Wells Memorial Building.

Mr. Appleton told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that British labor is behind the Government, firmly determined that it will never pause in coordinating with the officials who are in charge of the conduct of war preparations and the making of war matériel back of the lines in England.

He says the morale of the British people is good and that the one purpose today is to see this struggle through and Germany beaten. The successes of Germany in exploiting Russia are appreciated but England is undaunted and harder pressure will be brought upon the enemy, says Mr. Appleton.

He said that the United States, while being in some of its war schedules, is doing greater work than many of the people of this country realize. Labor is standing behind the Government and will stand behind it, he is sure, until victory is won.

While there have been some disappointing delays, he said, great progress is being made and every hour is bringing more and more of the powers of the United States to bear upon the prosecution of warfare. In New Jersey, he narrated, he was shown a great area which last summer and early fall had been salt marshes and swamps. Today, he declared, there were docks, piers, huge buildings of many descriptions, many of them in advanced stages of construction and others entirely completed.

"It is something like that which shows that your country is moving forward, and is making real progress," commented Mr. Appleton.

LETTERS

"Physician, Heal Thyself!" To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

By anyone advocating moral advance, there would probably be no opposition to a statement that the destruction of the drink evil is highly desirable. The columns of The Christian Science Monitor have consistently advised the desirability of dissolving this ugly thing, especially in those countries which are strenuously occupied in a somewhat concerted effort to preserve that form of government which is without hereditary or arbitrary differences in rank or privilege. Since it is possible, however, that the considerable difference between defeat and victory may be spelled by the difference between desirable and necessary, due consideration should be given the question, is not the subversion of this vicious impurity vital to a successful conclusion of the war?

Fighting which contains the least cowardice is the most effective. Likewise, one true test of courage is willingness to sacrifice. Judged on this basis, the liquor "combine" has no hint of courage, as is evidenced by their hysterical demands and appeals for self-preservation ahead of that of their country, and their well-known action of ignoring the country's essential needs in this crisis. As shown by the expected in this case, the sacrifices come from the schools and churches, or from those movements which represent light and which are able to at least conceive of principle.

In further consideration of the question, there is the spectacle of people, hungry and cold because of conditions forced on them by the enormous supplies demands, which demands are greatly increased by brewery requisitions. The children of numbers of these people have joined the armies representing Democracy, and by these unhappy conditions of cold and privation are their parents rewarded. The men in the trenches have laid their supreme offering on the governmental altar, and the tolerance of the liquor industry not only endangers their future but creates the possibility of depending on an underfed, under-supplied army for the existence of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Yet the Entente Allies continuously insist that their state principles are more highly desirable than those of their foes and that the governed are and will be happier under this form of political administration.

There are two classes of thoughts and actions, i. e., good and evil, and there are no subdivisions of either. Evil is the opposite of good, and that is all that can be made out of it. Autocracy is government by an uncontrolled authority with absolute supremacy. The Entente Allies are at war with Germany because her autocracy constitutes a menace to the world. They are making immeasurable sacrifices daily to escape the crushing result of a victorious autocracy. Yet—does not tolerance of the alcoholic drink evil tend toward autocracy?

The logical answer would seem to be that drink stands in the way of victory as tangibly as the German battle line in France, and that this evil and Kultur are menaces of similar and even equivalent nature. If such is the case, we should not expect to read the "handwriting on the wall," indicating a prosperous termination of this struggle, until prohibition becomes a reality. There was a phrase in the editorial "Sacrifice," of the Feb. 2 Monitor which covers the conditions nicely—"the nation which is quickest victorious over itself will be soonest victorious over its enemies." Consequently it does not appear that our war is entirely with the German Government, or that Great Britain and the United States should entertain hopes of a satisfactory peace until an end is made of this autocratic deformity.

(Signed) R. W. Arden, Nev., March 8, 1918.

FRANK J. GOLDSOLL ARRAIGNED WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank J. Goldsoll, accused by the French Embassy of profiteering to the extent of several millions of dollars, on French war contracts in the United States, was arraigned here today for extradition purposes on a technical charge of larceny of \$200 in France.

ALLIES READY TO SEIZE DUTCH SHIPS

Unequivocal Acceptance Demanded of the Netherlands Government—Holland Is Likely to Accept Allies' Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Unequivocal acceptance of the Allies' note has now been demanded of the Dutch Government. Reuters states that if the demand is not acceded to the Allies will immediately requisition the vessels. The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the Dutch acceptance of the note is anticipated.

Dutch Reply on Cables

Nature Not Disclosed, Pending Issuance of Proclamation by President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holland's reply to the shipping negotiations is on the cables, the Government is advised, and it is expected to arrive before night.

The nature of the reply was not disclosed, pending the issuance of a proclamation by President Wilson, which had been prepared in advance and was awaiting only news of the conclusion of negotiations.

Holland's Word Awaited

United States Prepared to Take Over Dutch Ships in American Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All departments of the Government having anything to do in the proceedings attending the seizure of the Dutch ships in United States ports were ready all day on Tuesday to perform their function. It was understood that the taking over of the ships would not take place until the Holland Government had been heard from. A proclamation of the President announcing the seizure and the necessity for it, awaits the final word from Holland, which will probably come through London.

A reply from Holland was received on Monday, but it is understood this was not satisfactory. Reports from The Hague on Monday night carried a statement of Dr. Louzon, the Dutch Foreign Minister, setting forth the position of Holland. The Dutch Government, it was represented, did not wish the ships used in the war zone, and in the event of their entering the war zone they were not to carry troops or munitions. These stipulations, according to the authorities with the War Board, are impossible.

It is regarded here as necessary diplomatically to protect Holland in this seizure, and the Dutch Government, it is understood, will protest each step of the proceedings, in order that Germany shall have no just grounds of complaint against her.

SABOTAGE AMONG I. W. W. MEMBERS

Details of How "Sab Cat" and "Wooden Shoe" Are Being Marshaled to Be Shown

CHICAGO, Ill.—Details of how the "Sab Cat" and the "Wooden Shoe" were being marshaled by a vast "rebel army" in opposition to the United States Government and the war, will, it is said, be revealed at the coming trial of members of the I. W. W., under indictment for conspiracy and disloyalty.

"Sab Cat" and "Wooden Shoe" are I. W. W. slang for sabotage. Federal attorneys were busy today examining specimens of the I. W. W. literature seized by the Government.

Following are some extracts from "Solidarity," an I. W. W. publication which will, it is said, be used as evidence at the trial:

"The rebel who does not put his

MEN MEN

Filene's

Custom tailoring shop is ready!

Custom tailored spring suits or topcoats, \$35 to \$60

READY to give the same attention to individual characteristics and whims of varying types.

Ready to build a suit for the man who can't get fitted to a ready-made.

Ready to show an unusual line of foreign and domestic woollens.

Ready to give good value, good tailoring, good woollens and moderate price.

MILITARY CLOTHES

(Filene's second floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

DR. HEXAMER SAID TO HAVE PREVENTED GERMAN UPRISING

(Continued from page one)

before election and then rally to his support. The members of the alliance, he said, are content to "hold their tongues" and support the Government, but the alliance cannot take up the cudgels against the fatherland.

At this point in the testimony the witness was hard pressed by Senator King, who declared he could not understand why any organization in America could not take up the cudgels for the United States. The Senator from Utah drew the conclusion that such individuals as refrained from criticism because of the advice of the Attorney-General to "hold their tongues" did so more from motives of discretion than from motives of loyalty of conviction that the United States is fighting a righteous cause against a mortal foe. He introduced into the record letters from members of the German-American Alliance saying that the organization is not in sympathy with the prosecution of the war.

"There are," said Senator King, "in this country many Germans and Irish men who have failed to be assimilated into the Republic and who have no claims to American citizenship, but who consistently ought to be fighting against us on the battlefields."

In his defense Mr. von Bosse eulogized the German qualities, which it was the aim of the organization to perpetuate and extend on the American continent, in order to make better citizens and also against what he termed, reading from the charter, "nativistic encroachments" of the "local Anglo-Saxon element." Asked to explain what he meant by "nativistic encroachments," the witness illustrated by citing the attempt to force prohibition on the people, which, he said, they combated on the grounds of personal liberty even though they might have "indirectly aided the brewers." He cited also the attempt to put limitations on immigration and efforts to prevent the teaching of the German language, as encroachments, which he ascribed to the local Anglo-Saxon element.

Mr. von Bosse goes on the stand again tomorrow. In appearance, he is the very antithesis of a man who is at the head of an organization a main plank in whose platform is the perpetuation of the brewery. When he comes up tomorrow he will be cross-examined on the activities of the alliance since the United States entered the war.

League Secretary Discusses Finances

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adolph Timm of Philadelphia, secretary of the German-American Alliance, was today before the Senate committee investigating the organization's alleged disloyal activities. As custodian of the records of the alliance, Mr. Timm appeared today for discussion of the organization's finances and general activities.

COMMAND FOR VON GALLWITZ

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, General von Gallwitz has been appointed Commander in Chief of a new separate army group on the western front.

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

GOV. WHITMAN CALLS PROHIBITION REFERENDUM DISHONEST

Gov. Whitman's message to the New York Assembly follows in part:

"THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION PROVIDES the method by which the people of the State may act and THE ONLY METHOD BY WHICH THEY MAY LEGALLY RATIFY OR REJECT SUCH A PROPOSED AMENDMENT, NAMELY, ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

"I would not be opposed to allowing the people of the State to settle the 'liquor question' by direct vote if it were possible under the Federal Constitution; but this measure confers no power whatever upon the people. I do not oppose the measure in its present form because it is a referendum. MY OBJECTION IS THAT IT IS NOT AND CANNOT BE A REFERENDUM, AS THE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDS THE TERM.

REFERENDUM NOT BINDING

"Not a single member of the Legislature would be legally bound to abide by the result of the proposed so-called 'referendum.' Hence, such a vote would not relieve any member of the Legislature of his ultimate and unescapable responsibility either to ratify or reject.

"Should the majority in the State be against prohibition no man elected from a district with a prohibition majority could be expected, as the representative of his constituents, to vote against prohibition. Nor is it likely that a man elected from a so-called 'wet district' would vote for prohibition, even though the majority in the State might be for prohibition.

"In other words the result of a campaign under this proposed measure would be without meaning and without effect. IT IS AN EVASION AND A DECEPTION, AND I AM NOT WILLING TO BE A PARTY TO THE FOISTING UPON THE PUBLIC OF A DISHONEST MEASURE.

TWEED TRICK REVIVED

"It is interesting to note that this plan, plainly a subterfuge, has been proposed once before in the history of this State in its Legislature. This is not a new idea. It originated with the so-called Tweed minority in the Senate of 1869. It was the way the minority in the Senate, not conspicuous for loyalty to the Federal Government or to the interests of the State, endeavored to beat the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the amendment which provided that the right to vote should not be denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"It is inconceivable to me that the method devised by William M. Tweed to defeat the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or at least for the purpose of avoiding the performance of a plain duty imposed by the instrument, should be adopted today by the Legislature of New York for the same purpose."

IS IT HONEST IN MASSACHUSETTS?

Council for National Prohibition, Arthur J. Davis, Ex. Sec., 341 Tremont Bldg.

VOLUNTEERS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED

Camp Devens Receives Order Prohibiting Inducting of Prospective Draftees Into the National Army in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—An order prohibiting the voluntary induction of prospective draftees into the national army has been received by officials here from the War Department, and this will put an end to a practice which has been growing in popularity. Men within the draft age limits who knew they would shortly be called into service have come to camp voluntarily in advance of their time in many cases, and usually upon stating their preference for a certain branch of the service, they have been permitted to join that organization. Heretofore the drafted men have come from their home towns unaccompanied, but an order issued with reference to the next quota, due to commence arriving here on March 29, states that officers of the division will report to the adjutant-generals of the several states, who will assign them to escort the various delegates from the home towns to the cantonment. This ruling, it is expected, will put an end to many complaints that soldiers on route have not been properly cared for, and that some have not behaved properly. A few have lost their way and have been late in reporting here.

The first call of the second selective draft will bring approximately 2581 men to camp. All will be New Englanders, as the New York quota will not arrive here until the following week. This allotment by states is as follows: Maine 340, New Hampshire 212, Vermont 156, Massachusetts 2069, Rhode Island 301, and Connecticut 503. There are 540 replacements due from boards to take the places of men rejected in the last quota of 4450 men sent to camp.

Aero Coast Defense

Board to Meet in Boston to Consider Question of Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A board will shortly meet in Boston to locate and consider aero coast defense squadron and balloon coast defense company sites, and after its members have looked the situation over, they will report to the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

The members of this board are Maj. Norman W. Peek, Maj. Edward D. Sinks, Second Lieut. C. L. Stuckland, and W. P. Stevens, and it is probable that a fifth member will serve on the board from each district where the board will meet, which includes the Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery and the Southern Coast Artillery districts, in addition to the local district. Announcement was made today that Col. Maurice K. Barrow will succeed Col. Thomas Ridgway as commander of the coast defenses of Boston, a division of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Colonel Barrow, who has already assumed the duties of his new office, comes from Charleston, S. C., to which place Colonel Ridgway has been transferred.

Maj. Jacob C. R. Peabody, who has been assistant to the department inspector at northeastern army headquarters, has been transferred to the office of the department inspector at Governors Island, N. Y., and will leave for his new position, a more responsible field, within a few days.

Jewish Volunteers

Arrangements Made for Parade in Boston Next Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements are being made by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission for a parade next Friday morning in honor of Jewish volunteers who will leave later in the day for training stations in Nova Scotia. In addition to 30 recruits from Boston and vicinity, there will be a contingent of 200 men from New York who will be in line. The parade will start at 8:30 o'clock from Dewey Square and will proceed through the business section of the city to the Common where there will be exercises and music.

This evening the Boston delegation will be tendered a farewell in Faneuil Hall, and among the speakers will be Capt. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the Boston recruiting station, Lieut. C. L. O'Brien, Dr. Shmurya Levin of New York City, Solomon Frankel, a volunteer, M. A. Eichler, and others. British-Canadian recruiting officials and the street commissioners of Boston were in conference today relative to a route for the big tank Britannia which is expected to arrive in Boston on April 2, and which will be used to encourage recruiting.

As the tank with its accessories of guns, and its supply of gasoline weighs approximately 32 tons, some doubt is expressed as to whether the subway tunnels can stand the great weight passing over the streets, and it may be necessary to arrange a special route for the tank which will not endanger the streets. It is proposed to have the tank climb Bunker Hill, and a rally has been planned in the vicinity of the old State House. The tank is 26 feet, 3 inches in length, and 8 feet, 6 inches wide, having the same height.

SCHOOL CONTRACT AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today signed the contract awarding the construction work on the elementary school building for the Roger Walcott

district in Dorchester near Morton Street, to the Murphy Construction Company for \$117,970. The highest of 12 bidders was for \$147,000. The elementary building is to consist of eight class rooms, two kindergarten rooms, one teachers' room, one attendants' room and a superintendent's office. Mayor Peters also opened bids for the repair work on the municipal ferryboat Myles Standish today.

SURPLUS PROBLEM BOTHERS MILK MEN

Representatives of Distributors and Producers Continue Conferences Without Arriving at Any Agreement

BOSTON, Mass.—At the second day's session of the New England Regional Milk Commission at the State House today, primarily for the purpose of fixing prices for a period beginning April 1, it became evident that it will be several days before the board can arrive at a decision, this being due to the continued discussion of the surplus problem, the settlement of which appeared to be as far off as ever at noon recess.

Representatives of the distributors and producers, who remained in session until nearly midnight last night and continued their conference this forenoon in quietude separate from the commission, announced that they had been unable to arrive at an understanding.

Charles Hood of H. P. Hood & Son, the leading spokesman for the conferees, told the commission that there would always be a surplus, except under very extraordinary conditions, and that there must always be a difference of opinion as to how the burden it imposes must be handled. He explained that the prices paid for whole milk and for so-called butter milk varied so much that it was a highly complicated problem to handle so that both the distributor and producer would have justice done. A higher price to the producer, he said, meant inevitably a higher price to the consumer, and this could not help being followed by a reduction in the volume of consumption and a consequent higher surplus.

Mr. Hood said that 25 years ago, the surplus problem was just as pressing as it is today and that an ex-Governor led an inquiry which resulted in an understanding which continued in existence to the apparent satisfaction of every one for about 10 years.

E. L. Bradford of Turner Center Creamery claimed that more milk is going to waste in France now than the equivalent in food value of 48,000 tons of beef. He also claimed that the milk wastage in the United States is equal in food value to the entire beef products.

"We are all here," said he, "fishing with pinhooks for a dollar, a necessary, if not a noble purpose, in a vast stream of skim milk."

Mr. Bradford offered a resolution addressed to Judge Allen, chairman of the milk commission, the President and the Food Administrator to the effect "that the unthinkable waste of food in the misuse of skim milk in our country, and in the countries of our Allies is a matter worthy of study and correction by a board or boards of the keenest and best adapted thinkers anywhere to be found."

No objection developed to Mr. Bradford's plan to wire copies of the resolution to Washington. The recommendation made yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of a committee of three to take a large part of the load of details off the shoulders of the commission may be adopted by the commission. This proposition will be discussed in executive session by the commission this afternoon.

SANCTION TO "CHAIN" PROJECT WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Upon learning that the organization known as The Chain, which has been raising funds in Cambridge for the past month to supply soldiers and sailors with tobacco and other things, had collected more than \$450, of which only about \$25 had been expended for the purposes mentioned, the rest of the money being used for expenses, Mayor Quinn called a meeting of the prominent persons who had endorsed the project and they withdrew their sanction. Funds amounting to about \$30 will be turned over to the Mayor for supplying the soldiers with a luxury. The Cambridge police have been directed to report any soliciting by the organization, with the names of any of those persons who met at City Hall last week. The Board of Trade urges all citizens when an attempt is made to collect funds for war work organizations which are not known to be worthy.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An unusual feature of the commencement season at Boston University will be a festival of music and pageantry at Tremont Temple on Friday evening, May 17. This festival will take the place of the usual Boston University night at the Pops in Symphony Hall. Students from all departments of the University will participate, making a chorus of about 500 men and women.

TESTIMONY ON MEATLESS DAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meatless days had not conserved the meat supply, Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the Food Administration's meat division, today told the Senate Committee investigating food supplies, but on the other hand, he believed there had been more meat consumed on those days than usual.

INCREASE IN TAX RATE IS PROTESTED

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Opposes Proposed Advance of \$3 as Provided in Bill in the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In a letter addressed to the taxpayers of Boston, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange today announced its determination to oppose in every way the proposed increase of \$3 in the tax rate. This subject was discussed at a luncheon given by the exchange to the Boston Finance Commission at the Crawford House today. This organization, says the exchange, has "helped us win many battles for the taxpayers—and is with us now." John R. Murphy, chairman of the commission, was the main speaker, asking the public to cooperate with the commission.

Opposition to the bill in the Legislature which provides for this \$3 increase is asked of all taxpayers by the exchange in its letter which says, "We must have your help—we cannot win alone."

The letter, in part, follows: "Three civic organizations and the Finance Commission were opposed to the \$3 increase at the public hearing. The Boston Real Estate Exchange said \$1 increase was enough. The Chamber of Commerce reported an increase of \$1.15 as being sufficient. The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange advocated \$1.25 as ample and the Finance Commission recommended an increase of \$1.50 as sufficient."

"The average of all four was \$1.22%, which was pretty near our position of \$1.25 and all had determined their amounts in their own way, separate and apart from each other. All agreed the increase should be for one year only and our exchange was urgent and emphatic on that point and it won. If these organizations were right then we are right now."

"The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange strongly urges that \$750,000 should be expended this year in repairing, resurfacing and repaving existing streets, but not more than that, because the best qualified experts say that not more than \$750,000 can be expended during the balance of the year economically and with proper supervision. No new streets should be built this year because with the cost of construction double what it has been, a million dollars for new streets would buy only a half million dollars of value. Why waste half a million for new work when money and labor are scarce, the future uncertain, and when we must husband our resources for the anxious and perilous days which follow?"

"Therefore, each one must do his or her part to win. Arouse your friends to action, do it now, today, or it may be too late. Ask the senators and representatives to submit so important a matter as this to a referendum vote."

SUSPECTED ENEMY WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Suspected of being an alien enemy taking photographs of the fortifications of Boston Harbor, a man, later identified as a commercial photographer, was arrested on top of the 10-story building at Atlantic Avenue and State Street, Tuesday afternoon, but after his name was registered at the office of the United States Marshal, he was released.

According to the story told by marketmen in that district, the photographer wanted to take pictures of the new Quincy Market and Cold Storage plant and asked for permission to use the roof of the building for this purpose. When this was refused he used the elevator and went up through the skylight, covering his apparatus with his overcoat. An ensign in the United States Navy saw the man on the roof and attempted to catch him, which was done after a chase.

FOOD STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Defining the claim that England and France are being fed abundantly because the United States is observing wheatless, meatless and porkless days as "German propaganda, put out for the purpose of undermining the war program of the country and impairing the morale of the American people," Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, has issued a statement telling of the rigid food economies which are practiced in England and France.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dr. Albert Parker Fitch addressed the Radcliffe College students Tuesday on war relief work. He told of the need for food and clothing and of the reconstruction units of both Smith and Wellesley. He explained the work which could be done by a similar Radcliffe unit. A farce, "Augusta Wind," written by Miss Hester Bassett '18, Miss Rosemary Hogan ex '18, and Miss Ruth Sanborn '18, was presented Tuesday evening at Barnard Hall for the benefit of the 1918 year book. The cast included: Misses Rosemary Hogan, ex '18, Ruth Sawtell '18, Moreen Mathews '19, Ruth Sanborn '18, Ethel Kidder '19, Eloise Hubbard '20, Hester Bassett '18, Mildred Ellis '21, Serena Barnes '18, and Marjorie Armstrong '18.

THRIFT STAMP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts ranks thirty-sixth on the list of states in total of per capita sales in the War Savings and Thrift Stamps campaign. According to a report received at the local headquarters for the drive, the average sales in the

Bay State is 75 cents and the total so far raised amounts to \$3,100,000. Nebraska, with a per capita average of \$2.55, continues to lead the states of the Union. No eastern state is among the leaders. New York State, during the last month, dropped from twenty-first place to thirtieth position. The Boston postal district has contributed \$1,106,000.

SOCIAL INSURANCE PLANS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Extension of voluntary industrial group insurance among employees was favored by several speakers who appeared before the legislative Committee on Social Welfare today, at a public hearing on the report of the Special Recess Commission on Social Insurance. Among them was John D. Wright of Boston, who was secretary of the research commission, and Miss Alice H. Brady, secretary of the trustees of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund.

C. Augustus Norwood, representing The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston presented an amendment which he asks the committee to insert in any measure relating to health insurance. This amendment follows: "If the insured shall desire Christian Science or any other non-medical treatment he shall be allowed to choose it and a practitioner of the system he prefers, and reasonable compensation for the same shall be paid under the provisions of this act."

No one appeared in favor of state health insurance and Frank Dresser of Worcester favored a measure to grant state aid in furnishing certain equipments for clinics and dispensaries.

BREAD ORDER IS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, Mass.—Every baker in the State, or who is not now using 20 per cent wheat substitutes as provided in the United States food regulations, must cease baking these products Friday. Notice to this effect has been sent to all bakers of the State and the rule will be strictly enforced.

EARLIER CLOSING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Shorter hours of the heatless days have convinced many Malden storekeepers that there is no need of such long hours as have been the custom. The retail bureau of the Malden Board of Trade already has the agreement of a majority of proprietors to close their grocery, provision, and butter and egg stores at 6 p. m. instead of 6:30, as in the past.

BOLSHEVIKI AND GERMANY

Documents Published in the Petit Parisien of Paris Show the Bolshevist Leaders in Receipt of German Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Petit Parisien has published a number of documents which appear to show that the leaders of the Bolshevist party have been, for some time, in receipt of German money. Among the names which figure in these documents is that of a certain Parvus, whose real name is said to be Helphand and who has recently been described in the French press as a German agent. Mention is also made of Scheidemann, the Social-Democratic leader.

"Order of March 2, 1917. The Imperial Bank to all the representatives of the German banks in Switzerland:

"We herewith inform you that demands for money for pacifist propaganda in Russia will be made from this country through Finland. These demands will be made by the following personages: Lenin, Zinovief, Kaminef, Trotsky, Soumenson, Koslavski, Kolontai, Sivers, and Mercalin, whose accounts were opened by our order No. 2574 in the private German credit establishments in Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland."

"All such demands must be confirmed by one of two signatures: Dirschau or Molkenburg. Given these authorized signatures the demands of the propagandists indicated above are to be considered regular and executed immediately."

"No. 7433 IMPERIAL BANK." The following telegrams refer to Lenin and Trotsky:

"Copenhagen, June 18, 1917. To M. Rouffier, at Helsingfors. Monsieur:

"I beg to hereby inform you that, by order of the Syndicate, 315,000 crowns are placed to the account of the Diskonto Gesellschaft, to the account of M. Lenin at Kronstadt. Kindly acknowledge the receipt to 88, Nylandsvej, Copenhagen, V. Hansen & Co. "SVENSON."

"Stockholm, 12 September, 1917. To M. Fersen, at Kronstadt (via Helsingfors).

"The commission has been executed. The passports and the sum mentioned, 207,000 marks, to the order of your M. Lenin, specified in your let-

ter, have been sent to the persons indicated. The choice is approved by His Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary. The arrival of the persons indicated is confirmed as well as the delivery of their receipts. "With respect, "SVENSON."

"Berlin, July 14, 1917. To M. Mor at Stockholm.

"Through M. S. Rouchverger as intermediary we are consigning to your address the sum of 180,000 marks. Out of this sum the engineer Steinberg will remit 140,000 marks to Lenin when he goes to Finland. The rest of the sum will remain at your disposal for the organization of propaganda against England and France. We beg to inform you that the letters of MM. Malignac and Stuckof which you sent us have been received by us and that the subject will be considered. With respect, "FARVUS."

"Stockholm, September 21, 1917. To M. Raphael Schaumann, at Haparanda.

"Honored Comrade, "M. Vernburg's bank, owing to a dispatch from the president of the syndicate of Rhine-Westphalia, has opened an account for the enterprise of Comrade Trotsky. The advocate has obtained the arms and organized their transport, as well as that of the money, to Lulea and Varde. Let Esen & Son know to whom they are to be sent at Lulea and also who is trustworthy person to whom the money asked for by Comrade Trotsky is to be sent."

"Fraternal greetings, "Y. FURSTENBURG."

"Lulea, October 2, 1917. To M. Antanof, at Haparanda.

"Honored Comrade: Comrade Trotsky's commission has been carried out. A preliminary sum of 400,000 crowns has been raised on the accounts of the syndicate and the ministry and has been sent to Comrade Sonia. Comrade Sonia will come to see you and will give you, with this letter, the sum mentioned above."

"Fraternal greetings, "Y. FURSTENBURG."

"Berlin, August 25, 1917. To M. Olberg,

"The desire you express while basing yourself on your correspondence with Maxim Gorki answers perfectly to the intentions of the party. In agreement with persons whom you know we are putting a sum of 150,000 marks at your disposal by means of the Nya-Banken, the house of Furstenburg. We beg you to inform the Vorwarts of everything written in conformity with the movement in Maxim Gorki's paper. "Fraternal greetings, "SCHEIDEMANN."

SPY CHARGE NOT DEPORTATION STEP

French Citizenship Claimants Taken in New York Can Only Be Classed as Undesirables

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation has convinced the Department of Justice that the two women and the two men claiming French citizenship, recently arrested in New York on suspicion of connection with the German spy ring, can only be classed as undesirable citizens rather than spies. On this conclusion, they will be deported.

The suspicions that the four were German agents were shown to be unwarranted when government agents found that an acquaintance between one of the women and a neutral diplomat in Washington was the real basis of the activity of the four, which had brought them under the observation of the Department of Justice. The full disclosure is being withheld by the Government.

The four under arrest in New York gave their names as Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch, Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, Baron Henri de Belleville and Count Robert de Clairmont.

CHECK PUT UPON USE OF LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Under orders from the War Department, all books dealing with the manufacture or use of high explosives have been taken from the Louisville free public libraries. It is stated the order is general and applies to all libraries in the United States and is designed to prevent, as far as possible, the dissemination of knowledge of this character which would be of benefit to enemies of the country desiring to damage property.

COMMANDER WYATT INDICTED

HALIFAX, N. S.—Commander Wyatt, R. N., chief examining officer of this port at the time of the explosion in December, was indicted today by the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter. The bill was found notwithstanding instructions to the jury, yesterday, by Justice Russell that there was nothing in the evidence to justify an indictment. Commander Wyatt was severely censured for neglect of duty by the government commission which investigated the collision between the steamships Mont Blanc and Imo, which caused the explosion.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION—JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Buy Now—Pay Next November 1st

Second Week
of Our Promotion Sale of

New Furs

—Women's Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs
—Men's Fur Coats and Fur-Lined Coats

All New Fall 1918 Models

(Assuring absolute correctness of style for Next Year)

By Far the Most Successful Fur Sale We Have Held in Recent Years

The Savings Based on
Next Season's Selling
Average Fully $\frac{1}{3}$

We wish to open many new charge accounts. Patrons will find it easily done by giving proper credit references.

You may purchase any Fur Piece in this sale—which we will deliver immediately—and you need not pay for seven months—They will be charged on bill payable November 1st, 1918.

All furs bought at this Sale will be STORED and INSURED until Nov. 1st FREE OF CHARGE.

On account of the remarkable response to our Promotion Sale of Furs some sizes in coats may be missing. If such should be the case we will fill every order as soon as possible at the sale price at which it was advertised.

Jordan Marsh Company

All Furs purchased in this sale will be DELIVERED FREE anywhere in New England

HIGH HOPES BUILT ON MITTEL-AFRIKA

Advocates See in It Basis for Establishment of German World Power—Von Kuehlmann's Connection With Plan

LONDON, England.—Is Baron von Kuehlmann a secret supporter of "Mittel-Afrika"? The question is a rather important one in view not only of his present authoritative position in the German political hierarchy but of the part he may play at any future peace conference. Baron von Kuehlmann is Germany's champion "international psychologist" and possibly his success in eliminating Ukraine and Russia from the struggle may not diminish his commanding position in Germany. The question is also important because of the distinction recently made in some articles in this newspaper between the Pan-Germans and the middle Europeans who are very frequently middle Africans. Middle Africans, in fact, claim that their scheme is the essential complement of Mittel-Europa. As there is reason to think that the majority of Germany's rulers believe that there is a current in the world's affairs which is strongly against the pure doctrine of Pan-Germanism and that "Mittel-Europa," especially, and possibly "Mittel-Afrika" also, constitute a much more feasible scheme, the question of where von Kuehlmann stands is especially important.

The reason for connecting von Kuehlmann with "Mittel-Afrika" is to be found in a book which was published anonymously in 1913 called "Welt-Politik und Kein Krieg." This book is strongly believed in Germany to have been written by von Kuehlmann when he was an important member of the German Embassy staff in London. It put forward all the arguments of the Middle Africans for their scheme in opposition to Pan-Germanism, which essentially means annexations at the expense of Belgium and France with a view to giving Germany naval bases in Europe so as to enable her to wrest the command of the seas from Great Britain. In 1913 then von Kuehlmann, if he is indeed the author of this book, was urging, not like other German critics, annexation of the Belgian and Portuguese colonies in Africa, but the peaceful economic penetration of them until Germany had established a predominance in these colonies which would presumably have secured her the reversion of them when the supposedly feeble grasp of their ostensible owners finally relaxed.

It is very important for the world to realize exactly what "Mittel-Afrika" means, for the scheme is gaining increasing favor in Germany, where an extensive propaganda is carried on by distinguished publicists to shape and guide public opinion. At the outset it may be admitted that there is no fundamental quarrel between the Pan-Germans and the Middle Africans. The Pan-Germans believe that sea power is the key to everything else and is the true means of expression of the German will to power. They believe that nothing matters in the way of an over-seas German empire while Great Britain retains her naval supremacy. The exponents of "Mittel-Europa" hold quite a different view. To the advocates of "Mittel-Europa," on the other hand, the prophets of "Mittel-Afrika" point out that, without "Mittel-Afrika," "Mittel-Europa" loses much of its value. For example, "Mittel-Afrika" provides the flank defense of Turkey which is to prevent Britain in Egypt cutting Berlin to Baghdad in the middle. There is no intention of undertaking the hopeless task of getting Britain out of Egypt and off the Suez Canal, but it is maintained that lying between Turkey and the German-African empire Britain in Egypt will be powerless. Without "Mittel-Afrika," therefore, it is pointed out to the middle Europeans, Germany may have conquered her enemies in vain.

Very great hopes indeed are built on Mittel-Afrika. Its advocates regard it primarily as a basis for the establishment of German world power and the spreading of the blessings of German Kultur throughout the world. The Pan-Germans say that a German central Africa, in the event of another war, would fall like ripe fruit to the enemy. On the contrary, its advocates declare that such an empire would be enormously strong for self-defense. Its size coupled with the formidableness of its natural obstacles would, it is maintained, make Mittel-Afrika practically unassailable. When it is realized that a German Central Africa would be a state looking out on both seas, with a trained black army, self-contained as to munitions and linked up throughout by a comprehensive network of railways and telegraphs and when the prolonged character of the struggle in German East Africa is considered, there is seen to be substance in this argument. What German East Africa could do with a small native army and a few German officers Mittel-Afrika could do, it is argued, on a much more comprehensive scale.

Moreover, it is not admitted that Mittel-Afrika would necessarily be cut off from Germany in a future war. The development of the submarine, it is maintained, will provide the indestructible connection between Mittel-Afrika and Mittel-Europa and by the same means Germany in a future war would secure the raw materials with which it is to be a primary function of Mittel-Afrika to provide her. Moreover, it always appears to be assumed that the regions lying northward between Mittel-Afrika and the Mediterranean, now peopled by Muhammadan, Arabs and divided as spheres of influence between France and Italy, would naturally coalesce more or less intimately with Mittel-Afrika itself. With a well-organized Central Africa to the

south of them, these countries would grow in prosperity and power, and directly or indirectly would provide Mittel-Afrika with harbors on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. As it is intended that Mittel-Europa shall have harbors on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, that sea would cease to be dominated by members of the Entente alliance and would be in a fair way to become a German lake. In any case the routes from Berlin to Lake Chad via Tripoli and from Berlin to Lake Tanganyika through Vienna, Ragusa and Benghazi would have only a short sea hiatus.

Northward and northeastward therefore, Mittel-Afrika would exercise a profound influence on future world politics. But German Central Africa would, in any case, look down on the Indian Ocean to the east and on the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and no German writer on Mittel-Afrika fails to talk at length of naval bases with their repairing docks and munition stores, coaling stations and other necessities of sea power. They point out regretfully that an incalculable influence the German fleet might have exerted in the present war if Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean and Luderitz Bay and Duala on the Atlantic had been fully equipped as naval bases for the reequipping and repairing of German cruisers and U-boats. But German Central Africa has a still more important naval meaning, for as Emil Zimmermann, one of its chief advocates, points out, a German Central Africa could cut the lines of communication of Great Britain with India and Australia, by way of the Red Sea or even the Cape. Thus he declares, Mittel-Afrika could profoundly influence the policy of Australia and India and equally profoundly the policy of Great Britain, since Great Britain is just as dependent on uninterrupted commercial intercourse with Australia and India, as Australia and India are similarly dependent on her.

An essential plea for Mittel-Afrika is its value to Germany in the matter of raw materials, and one argument in this connection works in with the argument for Mittel-Afrika as a basis for German world power. Mittel-Afrika is practically to make Germany independent of the rest of the world for the raw materials of her industries, but such raw materials as she cannot get from Central Africa are to be obtained from South America and, with the important naval bases she would possess in Mittel-Afrika on the Atlantic, the advocates of this proposition believe she could dominate Central and South America. Thus north and east and west Germany, with Mittel-Afrika as a weapon, could dominate the Anglo-Saxon world and the Allies of Western Europe.

Mittel-Afrika then, according to its apostles, is to be almost the foundation of German world power in the future. It is to supply Germany with the raw materials which in peace time it is freely admitted came without check through the "open door" held open by British sea power. No particular gratitude is noticeable toward Britain for the fact that she has never tried to prevent Germany or any other country drawing freely upon the raw materials of the world, especially in that part over which she rules. It is held that at any time it is possible for Britain to shut the door and that this danger must be finally removed. Finally while no German seriously talks of Mittel-Afrika being necessary for Germany's surplus population, since Germany's surplus population does not exist, nevertheless Mittel-Afrika is to provide Germany with a German India giving employment to thousands of her specially skilled men, civil servants, merchants, planters, doctors, military officers and others who would rule over the native races. Especially would it be a field of activity for the Germans in Britain, America and elsewhere who are represented as being very hardly used in these countries.

It is difficult to say how far Mittel-Afrika has been worked out as a scheme of practical politics. Probably, with the usual German thoroughness, it has been worked out in detail, and indeed Paul Leutwein, who is one of Mittel-Afrika's warm propagandists, and who is himself the son of a former Governor of German Southwest Africa, declares that a maximum and a minimum scheme are both ready to be put forward at the peace conference. The various advocates of Mittel-Afrika, including two of the chief German publicists of the day, namely Paul Rohrbach, whose name is familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and Hans Delbrück, Emil Zimmermann, who has published a book called "The German Empire of Mittel-Afrika," is the basis of a new German world policy. Paul Leutwein, Oskar Karstedt, Oncken and others show a great measure of agreement as to the future boundaries of Mittel-Afrika. They generally relinquish all, or nearly all, German Southwest Africa, but German East Africa is, at all events, to be retained and the Belgian Congo is to be annexed, as well as the Cameroons, British East Africa, Uganda, French equatorial territory, parts of Angola, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and other territory. It is fair to assume that Mittel-Afrika is regarded as real practical politics, that it has been thoroughly worked out as a scheme, and that it will be pushed for all it is worth when the moment comes. The morality, and even the advisability of equipping a great native army to dominate the white races is hardly taken into account. Every writer assumes it as a matter of course, though Dr. Solf, former colonial secretary, has apparently one or two doubts on this matter. While Zimmermann looks forward to the possibility in a few years of mobilizing in Mittel-Afrika an army of a million men, Dr. Solf appears more inclined to use the possibility as a threat in order to bring Mittel-Afrika into existence. He says, in fact, that "the best way to prevent such militarization is to agree to the new partition of the continent which we ask for."

His argument is a curious one. No power having African possessions will remove native troops to fight in Europe when there is a danger of an attack from a neighboring possession of its enemy. From this consideration he deduces another, namely that, when the powers are thus prevented from taking native troops to Europe, they will no longer care to train and equip native troops and then, presumably, the perfect peace of mutual terror will reign over Africa. To avoid the suspicion that this is a caricature of Dr. Solf's remarks, his words may be given: "If an equipage of power all round," he says, "is substituted for the unequal distribution which has prevailed hitherto, it ceases to be possible for any one colonial power to transport black forces to Europe without exposing the colony to the danger of an attack by the equally strong neighboring power. But the interests which native troops can be no longer any power may have in organizing native armies will be very much diminished when there can be no longer any question of employing them in Europe or anywhere outside the country. Since, however," he says, "our attitude to the whole question is one of principle, we shall be ready to go further and promote any limitation by agreement of armaments in Africa." It requires little reflection to see how little there is in the contention that, in the event of another war like this, Germany would not be able to mobilize in her Central Africa very large native armies.

SIGNOR BISSOLATI ON ITALIAN CLAIMS

Rome, Italy.—An interview with Signor Bissolati on the subject of Italo-Jugo-Slav relations which appeared in Paris in the *Vieoire* has been widely reproduced by the Italian press. The Italian Minister stated that he was glad to be able to say that the idea of a cordial agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, of which he had always been a warm supporter, was gaining ground to a very great extent. It was remarkable, he said, how before the lessons afforded by certain events, the number was diminishing of those who held the claims of the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs to be irreconcilable. It was only their exaggerations which were irreconcilable. The Italian people had always felt, instinctively, that their own interests and efforts coincided with the interests and efforts of the oppressed Slavs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Even during the period when Italy was bound to the Triple Alliance, she had, the Reformist Socialist Minister stated, always considered Serbia's independence as essential, and Serbia as a center of attraction for the Slavs of the monarchy, constituted a great danger for the Austro-Hungarian State. Italy had practically broken with the Triple Alliance by her declaration of neutrality when the Central Empires declared war on Serbia. How, then, could Italy, who was fighting Serbia's aggressors and who had made so many sacrifices for the prosecution of the war, not wish for a peace which should harmonize her aspirations with those of the Serbians and the Jugo-Slavs? How, he asked, could it be supposed that they would not wish to see this great Slav family in possession of those conditions vital to their expansion, which would enable them to constitute themselves a barrier against the danger of a German descent toward the Mediterranean? How, again, could it be thought that they did not wish to establish friendly and cordial relations between the mixed population, partly Slav and partly Italian, which would exist within both the Italian and the Jugo-Slav frontiers? Every one who maintained an opposite point of view was simply working for the benefit of Austria, and this was the strongest weapon in Germany's hand.

Signor Bissolati said that he knew that France understood the importance of this question of the Slavs of the Danubian monarchy. The formation of the Tzecho-Slovak Army showed that evidently France understood that the way to conquer Germany was through Austria. The problem of the independence of Bohemia could not, however, be separated from the problem of the independence of the Jugo-Slavs. The French people might think that a difference existed on this point between the French policy and that of Italy on account of the differences between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs; they might, however, rest assured that such was not the case. In answer to a question as to whether the references made by Messrs. Lloyd George and Wilson to Austria-Hungary were contrary to this French Italian policy, Signor Bissolati replied that to make a direct answer to that question would take them too far afield, he would therefore return an indirect answer. Certain premises were inevitably followed by certain consequences. When it had been established that every family of peoples had the right to decide their own destinies, it behooved those families of peoples to enforce this right. If people interpreted the word autonomy as meaning independence, nothing could be done but to admit any change which such an affirmation of independence might bring to the old state edifice of which such peoples formed a part. On this point there could be no essential difference within the Entente.

Attitude of Gov. McCall

Dry Leaders Wonder What It Would Be on the Referendum

Boston, Mass.—The attitude of Governor Whitman of New York in sending to the Assembly a special message, denouncing the referendum which the brewers are demanding in many states, as a means of defeating ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, has elicited from the dry leaders in this State the pertinent question of how Governor McCall would act if the Ammidon referendum, which has been favorably reported by the Federal Relations Committee, were to be sent to his desk for signature. It is established by Governor McCall would not hesitate to veto a referendum proposition which he deemed inimical to the interests of the people. His recent veto of the State Convention Bill, which comes up in the House on Thursday on the question of passing over the veto, is proof. And before Mr. McCall would be called upon to act upon any prohibition referendum, dry leaders are confident he would have the example of Governor Whitman for his guide, as "an evasion and a deception."

Those who have looked up Mr. McCall's past record point out that he is recorded, during his service in the Legislature, as favoring state prohibition. The argument which follows this record is that one who stood for state prohibition in the '80s, would naturally be expected to favor national prohibition today. This argument appears to be strengthened by the generally conceded view that, in Massachusetts at any rate, more people believe in national prohibition than in state prohibition, because of the difficulties that have been met elsewhere in enforcing state prohibition in face of determined attempts of the liquor interests to nullify it. Referring to the subject the Council for National Prohibition says in a statement: "There has been and there will be no effort on the part of the Executive to compel ratification. It is exclusively the province of the Legislature to ratify or reject. Far better that the amendment be rejected now and be left for the action of a subsequent Legislature than to permit this deception to be imposed upon the people."

It is interesting to note that this plan, plainly a subterfuge, has been proposed once before in the history of this State in its Legislature. This is not a new idea. It originated with the so-called Tweed minority in the Senate of 1869. It was the way the minority in the Senate, not conspicuous for loyalty to the Federal Government or to the interests of the State, endeavored to beat the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the amendment which provided that the right to vote should not be denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. "The Assembly had ratified the amendment; the resolution to submit to the people was introduced in the Senate for the acknowledged purpose of defeating this historic measure. Tweed was able to rally 15 of 32 senators to its support. The resolution was beaten on a vote of 17 to 15; the same 15 senators immediately afterward voting against the ratification of the famous amendment."

REFERENDUM REVIVED AT ALBANY

(Continued from page one)

ance of its responsibility had rejected the proposed national prohibition amendment, no matter how much I might have doubted the wisdom of such an action, I should not have interfered.

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"From then until today no member of the Legislature of New York, so far as I have been able to learn, has presumed to suggest by resolution offered in that body that its members were unable or unwilling to perform the duties imposed upon them by the oath of office and by the Constitution of the United States of America."

"The only precedent for the contemplated action of the present Legislature is the one which I have indicated."

"It is inconceivable to me that the method devised by William M. Tweed to defeat the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or at least for the purpose of avoiding the performance of a plain duty imposed by the instrument, should be adopted today by the Legislature of New York for the same purpose."

By a vote of 110 to 35, the Assembly decided to "postpone indefinitely" action on the amended McNab Bill, which in its revised form provides for a popular referendum this fall on the question of whether the Legislature should ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

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UNANIMOUS FOR DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The South Dakota Senate on Tuesday passed unanimously a resolution endorsing the national prohibition amendment. The resolution will come up in the House for final action today.

Dry Referendum Plan Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The vote on the referendum bill designed to delay ratification of the federal amendment was indefinitely postponed on Tuesday by the Assembly, after a conference of representatives of both sides. This means that the initiative is now with the Senate, which will act today on the resolution of Senator George B. Wellington of Troy to discharge the committee from consideration of the federal amendment. Should the committee be discharged, which is now certain, and the amendment indorsed, it will go to the Assembly, where it will be again before that House for action.

LOWELL MODEL VILLAGE EXPLAINED

Boston, Mass.—The Lowell Model Village of workmen's homes, upon the model of which, if successful, workmen all through the State will be able to own their own homes at a reasonable price, was explained before the Committee on Social Welfare at the State House in the report of the Homestead Commission today.

During the past year the commission has been working upon the project of homes for workmen, and has been conducting the experiment in Lowell, after an appropriation of \$50,000 had been made for the commission. Members of the commission stated that the plans which are now drawn up will enable every workman, who desires to own his own home, with no further expenses for plans.

Henry Sterling and Cornelius A. Parker of the commission presented the report. The Lowell Model Village is now under construction. Twelve houses were begun in October.

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS TO TIME-TABLES

By United Press
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There will be no change of time-tables on the Pennsylvania Railroad system in connection with the inauguration of the daylight saving plan. The hands of the clocks will be turned ahead one hour on the morning of March 31, and existing train schedules will automatically apply to the new standard time.

BOSSISM CHARGES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Representative Wonson Wasn't Ready to Say Whether He Still Thought His Statements True, and Hearing Goes Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Representative Carlton W. Wonson of Gloucester told the House Rules Committee today that he had believed his recently-published statements respecting what he termed "the system" in the Legislature of the state were substantially true at the time he made them in a letter written to a newspaper editor.

He asked for more time in which to answer the question put to him by Speaker Cox, namely, if he still felt the statements were true. The hearing on the order of Representative Hays of Boston for an investigation of the charges was continued until next Tuesday.

Mr. Wonson declared his letter had been written personally, with no thought of its being published, after, he said, he had believed a legislative measure which he sponsored had been defeated in an unfair fight. He said the adverse report from the Committee on Fisheries and Game had been accepted by the House in the absence of a quorum.

He had been told about Republican leaders sparring for the speaker's next session, but he had no personal knowledge of any member having been threatened with poor committees or with no recess appointments next summer.

He insisted, however, that the House calendar will show many instances where measures which he considered to be in the interests of the people had not been debated on the floor. He said he had not taken responsibility of debating them upon himself for, as a new member, he said: "I was told early in the session that it would be better for me to keep my mouth shut and listen."

He named Henry Sterling, a legislative agent, as having told him he would have to do business with the House chairman and clerk of the Fisheries and Game Committee if he expected to have his measure passed. He denied, as did Mr. Sterling, that there had been any thought of corrupting these committees.

Speaker Cox sharply questioned Mr. Wonson about his statement in the press relative to the House being sold out body and soul every day. Mr. Wonson said he referred to instances of where legislators are believed to

have swung "on the other side" of "liberal legislation" when it came to the roll call. He did not imply that the House had been sold for money, he said.

Mr. Wonson was denied, by the committee, the request to address them privately. He did not insist upon further discussion, but was ready to go ahead with an investigation if the House would appoint a "representative committee" for an inquiry.

The Rules Committee was urged by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester to grant Mr. Hays' order for an investigation. Mr. Tuck thought it would be a good opportunity to get to the foundation of charges of "invisible government" that have been echoed over the State.

GUILT IS FOUND IN WALDRON CASE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Guilty of "willfully attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States," was the verdict returned by the jury in the trial of the Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor. No verdict was returned on the other count of attempting to obstruct the operation of the selective draft. Judge Howe will impose sentence on Thursday.

The jury received the case at 12:15 p. m. Tuesday and returned a verdict at 11:15 in the evening. They reported only once, at 3:30, when they asked to have a portion of Judge Howe's charge reread.

APPOMATTOX FARM IS TO BE NATIONAL PARK

RICHMOND, Va.—The farm at Appomattox, Va., where General Lee surrendered to General Grant, has been purchased by S. L. Ferguson of Richmond, who announced today that he planned to have Congress make a national park of the ground. The farm, which contains about 1000 acres, formerly was owned by Maj. George T. Ames of Washington.

CANADIAN CARRIERS' RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission tentatively approved today the application of Canadian carriers for increased class rates on hauls from eastern points in the United States to the western part of the Dominion.

PAPER RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

By United Press
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restrictions limiting running time of box board and paper board factories to five days a week were suspended by the Fuel



Presenting Beginning Today New Signed Paris Models

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1918, FROM

Paquin Lanvin Jenny Bulloz Agnes
Martial Armand Doucet Premet Doeillet

TOGETHER WITH
A Representative Assemblage of

American Fashions for Wartime Wear

Simplicity, utility and conservation are the keynote of the fashions this war-year. They retain, of course, all the beauty and inspiration which French genius always puts into its creations.

Adjustable Serge Dresses
The greatest fashion sensation of the season are the adjustable serge dresses which serve for street or dinner. Serge is scarce in Paris, so this year it is combined with net or with sumptuous silk and made with adjustable elements to transform it from a walking costume into a dinner gown.

Tulle Is Everywhere
Women will be swathed in illustrious tulle this season. Very décolleté gowns have tulle skirt draperies which can be thrown over the shoulders and neck. Others have cape effects of tulle. Tulle is used on serge dresses, forming yokes and as veillings like the harem veil, but very different, for these Oriental chieftains usually end in a Parisian bow. Tulle softens the few glistening trimmings that appear.

Fringes Much Used
Fringes that are used are fascinating. BULLOZ gives us an adjustable semi-evening and street serge with an apron of satin edged with fringe, creating almost an Hawaiian atmosphere.

Conservation
Stripes are formed of red and blue stitching and are the sole trimming of a clever white foulard from LANVIN. The lines are marvelous. Navy blue serge forms the collar, the new satchel sleeves and the underskirt. The dress is so simple—no expensive trimmings, no waste of material and yet it is startlingly new, different and, above all, very, very French.

These are just a few brief touches telling of the Paris fashions. There are many other models which tell stories of new thoughts, new ideas in dress.

American fashions are lovely, too. They will be shown with the Paris models.

Second floor, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York
STORE CLOSING AT 5 P. M.

B. SIEGEL
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

No Connection With Any Other Store.

Very Chic Are the New
Spring Suits
With Short Jackets

There's a jaunty, youthfulness and all-around becomingness in these new styles which places the suit first in popularity among spring outer garments. Eton, pony and box coat effects are shown in the most fashionable materials and colorings. Many have smart waistcoats in contrasting material. The style sketched is priced

At \$35.00

DEFENSE COUNCILS' AUTHORITY DEFINED

Powers Enjoyed by Organizations Vary in States According to the Rulings Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 16, 18 and 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body for this purpose.

Work in Montana

Chief Purpose of Organization Is to Increase State's Crops

HELENA, Mont.—The State Council of Defense, authorized by the extraordinary session of the Legislature and just appointed by Gov. Sam V. Stewart, consists largely of farmers or men directly or indirectly interested in farming, since the promotion of agriculture, with a view to doubling the State's crops as a war measure, was the chief aim in creating the council. It is expected that \$500,000 will be expended in assisting those farmers who need seed and are not in a financial position to obtain it, and this sum has been appropriated by the Legislature. The money is to be raised by a sale of bonds, under the Mason Act.

In addition to their duties in promoting agriculture, the councilmen are empowered to act when the public safety is menaced.

Authority in Utah

State Council Has Full Powers and Comes Under No Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The State Council of Defense in Utah is subject to no higher body. The position of the council in the State may be described as follows:

The powers consist of attending to all demands for war purposes within the State. For instance, the council takes charge of the Liberty Loan, the war savings campaign, economy and other campaigns brought up by the war. The last Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for its use. This money has been expended, and the 25 members of the council have each subscribed \$1000 to keep the work going. This money will be returned to them by the next Legislature, provided the necessary law is passed. It is also expected that the Utah Legislature at its next session, January, 1919, will appropriate \$200,000 or \$300,000 for use by the State Council of Defense. What the National Council of Defense is to the nation the State Council of Defense is to Utah. It has full power to make grants to any or all projects formed to aid defense of the country or necessities of war. It recognizes no higher body; it is supreme. All the members were appointed by Governor Bamberg.

All county councils are sub-organizations of the State Council of Defense. They have no individual power, since approval is necessary in every case by the State Council.

The State Council of Defense is entirely independent of the National Council of Defense. The state body is willing to accept any suggestion from the national body, which, however, does not direct what the state body shall do. The State Council is in every way independent, since it recognizes no jurisdiction under the control of the National Council of Defense or any other body.

The State Council of Defense has full authority, subject to approval by the Governor, who appointed all the members. The Governor's position, however, is negligible. In a word, it may be said that the state council of Utah is supreme and comes under no jurisdiction.

Position in Kansas

Council Has No Legal Standing and Has Not Tried to Enforce Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The position of the State Council of Defense in Kansas may be thus defined:

1. The Kansas State Council of Defense has no powers except to talk and carry on a propaganda for increasing plantings, greater care in cultivation, saving foodstuffs and similar matters. It has no legal standing in this State. All it has done has been to conduct campaigns, except that last fall it got out and raised about \$30,000 with which seed wheat was purchased and lent to farmers for sowing.

2. The county councils of defense have about the same powers as the state council.

3. The state and county councils are more or less independent of the national council as to the methods of conducting the campaigns, but the national council suggests that certain things be done and the state and county councils do it in their own way. Kansas has been working in accord with the national council in everything that fits the Kansas conditions.

4. The powers of the Kansas council are nothing more than that of a big committee organized to do a certain thing. There is no definition of powers, but there being no legal stand-

ing, the Council of Defense has not made any orders and, of course, has not attempted to enforce any.

5. The Kansas council can do as it pleases, and is not accountable to anyone, but it has not done anything except propaganda work, so for the present it doesn't need to account.

It is quite possible that the council will present to the next Legislature a measure to incorporate, which will definitely define its powers, give it some money to work with and enable it to make orders and do things. In that event it would be made responsible to the Governor and the State Legislature.

Function in Arkansas

Activities of Organizations Have Been Chiefly in an Educational Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The State Council of Defense of Arkansas seeks to carry out all suggestions and requests of the National Council of Defense, but it is not bound by these instructions and may act independently. The same is true of the county councils in reference to the state councils.

Wallace Townsend, chairman of the state council, explaining the status of these organizations to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"Neither the state nor the county councils have any authority from this State as the Legislature adjourned before the declaration of war, and no provision was made in the state laws for the council. They act chiefly in an educational way, although, through the aid of public sentiment and the press, they have been able practically to enforce certain so-called suggestions to the people. The next Legislature will be asked to reimburse it for funds expended in way work, although no members receive any salary. There is a county council of defense in each of the 75 counties in the State."

Michigan War Board

Body Composed of Elective State Officers and Has Sweeping Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Michigan's state organization for defense differs from that of a number of other states. The organization may be thus outlined:

(1) The Michigan War Preparedness Board was created early in May of last year and has sweeping powers. It is composed entirely of elective state officers. (Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, Auditor-General.) This board, while the Legislature is not in session, has complete control over the \$5,000,000 fund the Legislature appropriated for war purposes of any nature.

(2) The Michigan board has paid for draft officials, aid to dependents, equipping Michigan National Guard units, building military roads to Camp Custer (Battle Creek) and Selfridge Aviation Field (Mt. Clemens), has paid clerks for fuel and food administration staffs, conducted advertising campaigns for Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, bought seed corn and other such supplies, set aside funds to buy sheep in quantities for resale through the live-stock commission to farmers in an effort to increase food production, set aside \$750,000 to buy Ford tractors, which will be used by all farmers in various communities through direction of county agents, bought dehydrating plants to care for surplus potato crop (20,000,000 bushels), and conducted a large number of similar activities.

(3) The Michigan war organization is not in accordance with the scheme outlined by the National Council of Defense. The State is paying the money and it is keeping its own hands on the purse. It had a food and fuel organization of its own before the Federal Government acted, and the state organization was simply converted into the national service. The State still pays the expenses.

(4) The county organizations were appointed by the Governor, and in turn have township, city and village boards under them. Their powers are purely those delegated by the state board. There is an executive committee appointed by the State War Preparedness Board, which directs the details of the work of county boards.

(5) The power of county boards is not clearly defined. Neither is that of the state board, but it is certain that it has unlimited power to spend \$5,000,000 for war purposes while the Legislature is not in session.

(6) The Michigan War Preparedness Board reports back to the Legislature. It has paid secretaries, and its transactions are made in public, and frequent reports made to the press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FALSE NEWS REPORTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A step toward discouraging the circulation of false and sensational news reports was taken here on Tuesday when Abram Krup, a news dealer, was sent to the county prison for 10 days for having sold newspapers under the pretense that they contained an account of the sinking of a United States battleship. The committing magistrate said this was the beginning of a campaign he intends to inaugurate for the arrest of persons who terrify people with fake reports of disaster in the army and navy.

AIRCRAFT MOTORS PRODUCTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Aero Club of America, declaring that America is doing only one-fifth of what it should do in its aviation program, has issued a statement urging the appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 for the production of aircraft motors and equipment.

HOG ISLAND SHIP PROJECT DEFENDED

Charles A. Stone, President of American International Corporation, Says Delivery of Product Will Be as Scheduled

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his report to be submitted to the stockholders of the American International Corporation at the annual meeting to be held on April 3, Charles A. Stone, president, after reviewing the history of the organization of the corporation and its activities prior to the entry of the United States into the present war, explains at some length the connection of the International Corporation with the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and particularly in regard to the Hog Island shipbuilding project. The report says in part:

"The mobilization of the resources of the United States for the accomplishment of shipbuilding at a rate never before attempted was the purpose of the United States Shipping Board and of your corporation. Parts of the ships to be built at Hog Island are now in process of manufacture in 3500 factories in various parts of the United States.

"To carry out the work wisely and expeditiously, it required the cooperation of experienced shipbuilders and a great force of engineers to design and construct the yard and expedite the work of fabricating the ships. While the matter was under consideration, we arranged to utilize the services of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation and the firm of Stone & Webster, who had a large number of experts and engineers engaged in various work for the United States Government and for private corporations throughout the United States.

"The project was gone into fully during the month of May with General Goethals, who was at that time general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The original negotiations contemplated the providing of an organization to undertake the work upon the usual basis for such service in commercial work. Negotiations were continued over a period of weeks and various modifications of the charge for service were considered. Ways and means were discussed for the construction of the ships with the greatest possible speed. From the first it was understood that the yard was to be provided with 50 ways and adapted to the assembling of ships in quantity. One standard type was to be built and the methods of procedure which had been so successfully used in our great manufacturing establishments were to be adopted throughout.

"During the month of July, both the chairman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals resigned with the result that all consideration of the project was dropped for the time being.

"E. N. Hurley was then appointed chairman of the Shipping Board and Admiral W. L. Capps became general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and shortly after this negotiations were resumed. A basis of agreement was reached, under which we undertook to become agents of the Government in carrying out the plan of constructing a yard designed with facilities for assembling and erecting at once 50 7500-ton ships. A contract was signed on Sept. 13, 1917, with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation in accordance with which we were to design and build such a yard and proceed with the construction of 50 ships immediately under the control of the government representatives, the money for the undertaking being provided entirely by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The United States Emergency Fleet Corporation retained the option to increase the number of ships to the 200 originally intended, as soon as additional appropriations were made available by the Congress of the United States.

"Your corporation was equipped to undertake this enormous task, not only because of its own facilities, but because of its close relations with the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, a successful shipbuilding organization of many years' standing, and with the organization of Stone & Webster of Boston, who for the last 27 years have successfully designed and completed many of the largest engineering and construction projects in this country. Throughout the negotiations, this was thoroughly understood by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and closest cooperation of all was expected.

"The corporation has invested over \$1,700,000 in the land and has given the option, as required, to the Government to purchase it at cost. The contract does not provide that the agent shall receive remuneration for the work of designing and constructing the yard. It is to receive a fixed fee for its services in constructing each ship, one-half payable when such ship

is half built, the remainder when the ship is completed and accepted by the United States Government. No remuneration whatever except this fixed fee per ship is to be paid to the American International Corporation or to its associates, Messrs. Stone & Webster and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

"The importance of speed in construction, which was from the first present in the minds of all concerned, may be seen from the fact that it was represented to us that the commercial value alone of the use of the ships under order, based upon the present government chartering rates, amounted to \$9,000,000 per month, so that if two months' time could be gained in the construction of the yard and in the building of the ships, this would in itself mean a direct financial saving of \$18,000,000 to the Government. Its value in war service is beyond dollars.

"The ships will be delivered on schedule time if the material continues to flow to the yard in an orderly way and labor conditions permit. The yard is now ready to use the steel as rapidly as the steel mills and fabricating shops of the country can supply it, the essential features are approaching completion, and it is anticipated that from now on the weather will permit the work to be done with even greater speed than in the past. There are now two keels laid and 10 additional ways awaiting steel. There has been no unnecessary waste in view of the speed attained. Great difficulties have been encountered, for the work is a colossal one. Measured by the standard of volume of work to be accomplished in a given rate of time, it surpasses all the great public works of the world. The Panama Canal cost some \$300,000,000, covering a construction period of something over 10 years. The work begun by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will involve something over \$200,000,000 and must be completed in 22½ months.

"All our plans, contracts and, in fact, our entire procedure have been carried out with the approval of the representatives of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. Some 30 days ago the Shipping Board established an office in Philadelphia for its assistant general manager, with full powers of supervision over all three fabricating shipyards.

"The yard, which is now so far completed that the construction of ships has commenced, will be equipped to assemble ships more rapidly and on a greater scale than has ever been attained. Through the agency which has now been established, we expect to be able to construct for the United States Government merchant ships more rapidly and economically than they can be constructed through any other agency in the world."

INDORSEMENT OF DRIVES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In order to assure contributors to war relief funds that they are giving to a dependable organization, the Rhode Island Council of Defense, Tuesday, issued a statement asking all persons or associations contemplating a war fund drive to seek the approval of the indorsement committee of the council for such action.

All other appeals should not be responded to, according to the council, and the statement explains that drives will be indorsed only if those in charge agree to file a statement accounting for all the money received or spent, within 10 days after the close of the campaign. Benefits conducted by the Red Cross will not need this sanction, it is explained, although Red Cross relief entertainments given by other organizations will need the regular indorsement.

This action is intended "to encourage the patriotic and philanthropic spirit of the country to a generous response, by the assurance of the proper responsibility of those soliciting subscriptions, thus minimizing the opportunities to exploit the benevolent impulses of the country." All guaranteed organizations are to have the words, "Indorsed by the Rhode Island Council of Defense," on their tickets, advertising and soliciting matter.

BALTIMORE STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

BALTIMORE, Md.—The 600 ship workers who laid down their tools at the Baltimore Drydocks & Shipbuilding Company plants here, on Monday, returned to work this morning.

Local No. 30, Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, which included the strikers, issued a statement yesterday announcing that the lay-off was due to a misunderstanding of the wage adjustment board scale, but that as it had been properly explained at a meeting the men had voted unanimously to return to work.

Leaders deny that they received any message from the Shipping Board inducing them to resume work.

BOSTON COAL NEED IS 1,764,260 TONS

Fuel Committee Chairman Submits Estimate of the Requirements of City for the Season of 1918-19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston will need 1,764,260 net tons of anthracite during 1918-19, according to an estimate submitted to James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, by James B. Noyes, chairman of Department A of the Boston Fuel Committee, on Tuesday. Of that amount Mr. Noyes' committee recommends that 1,250,000 tons should be stored in Boston before Nov. 1. Seventy-six per cent of the total is expected to come by water and the remaining 24 per cent by rail.

The figures were submitted as one step in the working out of a national program, which Mr. Storrow is charged with carrying out in New England. The requirements for 1918, as estimated by the dealers, show an increase of about 27 per cent over the receipts for 1915-16, or about 9 per cent increase per year, while the amounts recommended by Department A for 1918-19 total only 18 per cent over the receipts for 1915-16, and about 6 per cent increase per

year, clearly indicating that the total recommended by Department A is a conservative minimum requirement.

Mr. Storrow is in New York City today, and tomorrow afternoon he will address the New England Retail Coal Dealers Association at Springfield on the fuel situation outlook. That meeting will be attended by local fuel committee men of New England. He will then go to Washington in connection with the coal situation, and return next week.

Coal arrivals at Boston Tuesday by water were 26,991 tons, of which 6419 tons were anthracite. The movement of rail coal toward New England from the gateways is again above the 1000-car standard desired by Mr. Storrow. Monday a total of 1177 cars was forwarded, and the number of cars on hand at the four rail gateways at midnight Monday was 2219.

Coal Dealers Convene

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Effects of war conditions on the coal business, and relations between dealers and the Fuel Administration were discussed at the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association which opened here today. President W. A. Clark of Northampton presided. Routine business and an inspection of an exhibit of coal handling machinery occupied the greater part of today's program, while the annual election and discussion of present-day problems of the trade were scheduled for Thursday. It was expected that James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, would be the principal speaker Thursday.

ENROLLMENT IN WAR COURSES INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the advent of the United States into the war the selection of subjects by students taking correspondence courses under the department of university extension of the State Board of Education has changed considerably, says James A. Moyer, director. While the greatest enrollment is still in English, courses bearing directly on the war situation are in increasing demand. Industrial courses have a larger enrollment than ever before as many are fitting themselves to take the places of men going into the army, navy, and different forms of war assistance. Civil service enrollment also is growing by reason of the great number of clerks needed. The demand for French has grown enormously while the household courses dealing directly with the food problem are crowded.

There are at present 3197 students enrolled in the bureau of correspondence instruction. The list of delinquents is comparatively small, indicating the interest in the work. Often one student taking the course will interest another and soon his neighbors or business associates are studying with him. A member of an Italian organization taking English interested the other club members in taking the same course. Three students taking Spanish, who are employed by a company engaged in South American trade, write that during the noon hour they speak nothing but Spanish.

New April Numbers of

Columbia Records

Among the records deserving special mention are

Casals' exquisite 'cello record of "Spring Song"

Acknowledged by music lovers as one of the greatest contemporary 'cellists, Casals has won even wider popularity through the radiant beauty of his Columbia records. His interpretation of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" is an astonishing revelation of the 'cello's musical possibilities.

Fauré's Reverie "Après un Reve" on the reverse side of the disc, preserves some of the most perfect 'cello tones ever recorded. The opening phrase, as the music ascends into the upper register, is a great accomplishment in 'cello art. A 6020—\$1.50



Rigoletto's song that won Stracciani fame

The climax of Stracciani's triumphant debuts in both New York and Chicago was his dramatic singing of *Cortigiani vil razza dannata*. And this is the song he has now recorded as his Columbia masterpiece. A wonderful record, reproducing the world-famous baritone's art at its best. 49192—\$1.50

THE APRIL LIST includes many Instrumental and several Talking Records; two New York Philharmonic Orchestra Selections; a wealth of New Dance Records, and two Marches; a number of Popular Songs.

All the Big War Time Hits are on COLUMBIA RECORDS

including
"OVER THERE" Arthur Fields A 2470—75c
"GOODBYE BROADWAY, HELLO FRANCE" Peerless Quartette A 2333—75c
"LONG BOY" Byron G. Harlan A 2409—75c
"IT'S A LONG WAY TO BERLIN, BUT WE'LL GET THERE" Arthur Fields A 2383—75c
"HOMEWARD BOUND" Greek Evans A 2423—75c

Go to the Columbia dealer in your city and ask him to play some of the 61 different selections on the April list. All dealers have selected lists which we believe will interest you.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of every month.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
NEW YORK

ONE CAR LOAD

FISK FIRST TIRES

33x4 STRAIGHT SIDE, NON SKID
The greatest chance you will have to get high grade tires at nearly \$11.00 below list price. While they last, price, per tire

\$20.90

Dealers Should Act at Once. Order Today.

TERMS: STRICTLY CASH—Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

HARRY M. O'BRIEN

245 COLUMBUS AVE.

Tel. B. 2. 6775.



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — LIVE-STOCK SALES

MICHIGAN PICKED
TO WIN BIG MEET

Wolverines Are Decided Favorites for First Place in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Indoor Games

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

A. A. INDOOR TRACK CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1911—Chicago	36	
1912—Illinois	31	
1913—Wisconsin	33	
1914—Illinois	36	
1915—Chicago	37	
1916—Illinois	41	
1917—Chicago	38	

INDOOR TRACK RECORDS

50-YARD DASH—54.8.

O. J. Murray, 1914, Illinois

100-YARD DASH—1:04.8.

Binga Diamond, 1917, Chicago

200-YARD DASH—2:48.8.

Howard Osborn, 1913, Northwestern

ONE-MILE RUN—4M. 24.8.

A. H. Mason, 1916, Illinois

TWO-MILE RUN—9M. 45.8.

A. H. Mason, 1916, Illinois

50-YARD HURDLES—7.8.

W. B. Ames, 1917, Illinois

ONE-MILE RELAY—3M. 23.8.

Chicago, 1917

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—4FT. 7 1/2 IN.

Robert Wahl, 1914, Wisconsin

16-POUND SHOT PUT—48FT. 7 1/2 IN.

A. M. Mucka, 1916, Wisconsin

POLE VAULT—12FT. 8 IN.

J. K. Gold, 1913, Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Michigan, competing for Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association honors in athletics the first time since the outdoor championship meet of 1906, will be a top-heavy favorite in the annual indoor track and field games of the Western Conference at Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, March 15 and 16.

Coach Farrell's Michigan team holds the wholesome respect of all the coaches. The Maize and Blue is an evenly balanced aggregation, capable of scoring in every event on the program. It is the best team which has represented Michigan in several years, and is strong in just the events in which the competition of other Conference teams is most likely to be least pressing, i. e., in the hurdles, and field events. Michigan enjoys the additional good fortune of being well fortified with individual stars, who can be counted on as certain point winners in their respective events, thus insuring a nucleus of points.

Michigan's principal opponents for the championship honors will be Chicago, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Ann Arbor athletes are well aware of their superiority over University of Chicago's track team, however, by reason of last Saturday's decisive defeat, which they dealt to the Maroon at Ann Arbor, Feb. 20. Illinois has decided to enter only a 10-man team at Evanston, and with the loss of numerous stars at the Urbana institution, the Illini are not expected to molest the ambitions of Michigan, any more than Chicago. University of Wisconsin has nominated a more lengthy list of athletes for the meet than Michigan; but the Badgers lack the first-class material which will be flaunting Michigan's colors, and is much more likely to be restricted to a fight for second or third place honors, than for first place.

Eight members of the "Big Ten" have entered teams. They are Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Purdue, Minnesota and Indiana.

Purdue's team already has been defeated, losing in its home gymnasium at Lafayette to Chicago. Minnesota and Indiana will make no serious effort after honors, as the former university has sent in names of only six men, and Indiana entered only five, the athletes in each case being picked men who will compete more for the chance of winning a possible first or second place than with the idea of bringing their teams into prominence.

In C. E. Johnson, Michigan has one of the stars of the entire conference. F. J. Zoellin, formerly rated as one of the best intercollegiate athletes of the Chicago district, when captain of the Lewis Institute track team here, is another versatile performer for the Wolverines. Johnson is a particularly good hurdler, and almost as fleet a sprinter. He also is one of the two best high jumpers in the Conference this year, the other being his teammate at Michigan, R. A. Haigh.

In the middle-distance races, Michigan will have D. A. Forbes, C. W. Stoll and R. M. Langley, the former two being Michigan's hopes in the 440-yard race and 880-yard event respectively. Each is a first-class performer with records as fast as those held by any conference athlete now in competition. This trio of middle-distance men may be called on to run the longer distances also, Michigan being more at a loss for capable contestants in the longer races than in any other events.

A. J. Cross in the pole vault, J. L. Baker and L. B. Lindstrom in the weight events, are men whose former performances indicate they will be almost certain to score.

Chicago's team was seriously handicapped in the dual meet at Ann Arbor last week by the loss of G. L. Otis, who now is about the best distance runner in the conference. Otis is awaiting orders for entrainment with a United States unit in Chicago, and was unable to make the trip to Ann Arbor. If the unit to which he is attached has not been called into active service before the races Saturday night, Otis probably will compete with the Chicago team, because he is carrying his studies at the University of Chicago up to the moment of getting his army orders. The Maroon team would be greatly helped by having

Otis compete. He is an excellent miler, and stands out above all conference rivals in the two-mile event. With him absent, Coach A. A. Staggs has to shift his Maroon athletes around in other events, because the men were trained for those events, leaving Otis to be the Chicago "ace" in the distances. Chicago possesses another good miler in H. H. McCosh, but this latter runner could be used very well in the half-mile event. If Otis were to run the mile, and then would bring in points by placing in the 880-yard event, in all probability.

The Chicago team also will be a stronger contender against Michigan in the conference meet than it would be in a dual meet. In the conference meet, the other teams will aid Chicago's chances by keen competition against Michigan, which will detach potential points from the Michigan total, while Chicago is depending on a number of excellent performers who, it is believed, will be in the running for first places, while Michigan's men are being fought by the other schools for thirds or fourths.

Fred Feuerstein, fast sprinter, and the equal of the best of the Middle West varieties in the 440-yard race, is one of the picked men of the Chicago squad, and an emblem-winner from last season. E. C. Curtiss, another former emblem winner, is just as speedy a quarter-miler as Feuerstein, but has not been training so consistently. C. C. Greene is expected to be in the running for points in the half-mile. W. C. Gorgas, in weight events, also was his track "C" last season, and will help boost Chicago's chances. Gorgas was absent in last Saturday's dual meet against Michigan, being at Chicago with the basketball team, which played its closing game. Curtiss also was not at the Michigan dual meet. He is a member of the baseball squad, in addition to his track work.

Charles Carroll Jr., of Illinois has proved to be the best sprinter in the conference in meets so far, during the present indoor track season. He tops the field in the dashes, just as Johnson of Michigan, in hurdling. J. N. Weiss, in weight events; A. L. Lang, in the vaults, and C. J. Kreidler, Illinois captain, in the middle distances and jumps, are other "I" winners of the varsity team of 1917, and are the favorites of the Urbana team.

Many of the men on the Wisconsin team will be totally new to the hard competition of a conference meet, their events this week being in the nature of a test for some of the younger athletes who have shown promise. There is a smattering of former emblem winners with the Wisconsin team, just as with the other teams, however, and the Badgers will try hard to make a showing by wrestling numerous minor places away from the other teams. In the hurdles, A. L. Andrews is little behind Johnson of Michigan in speed, and will make the Maize and Blue star race his best to win. William Maleckar, in the dashes, is another flashy runner for short distances. Demmer Golden, a reliable man on the cross-country team for years, is a mile runner whose consistency almost insures his getting a place.

The Northwestern team has competed in no dual meets, and its team will be of unknown worth.

RED SOX WILL FACE
SECOND TEAM SOON

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Tuesday's lineup of the Boston American League baseball team did not present the same strong appearance as on Monday and the preceding day when the team faced the Brooklyn aggregation. In the first place, J. V. Evers was missing from the second base locality, while John McInnes, though he played through the session, was a little off form. At second Frederick Thomas replaced Evers and alternated with Fisher throughout the morning practice. Both men played snappy ball.

Manager Barrow expected to start the practice series Tuesday, but now these games will not begin before today or Thursday. He has not yet announced just exactly the way in which he will line up the two teams. Should Richard Hoblitzell arrive here in time he will undoubtedly don a uniform and take part in the game tomorrow. Ebel is to return to his home and his departure may be ordered at any moment, but it is expected that he will rejoin the team upon its arrival in the North.

WIN IN MIXED FOURSOMES

ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—Mrs. Charles Longnecker of New York and P. W. Robbins of Hartford, Conn., won the first prize in the mixed foursomes handicap tournament of the Ormond Beach golf course Tuesday with a score of 120-40-80. Second honors went to Miss Briggs of Providence, R. I., and A. W. Cameron of Philadelphia.

COOMBS TO LEAVE BASEBALL

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—J. W. Coombs who has reported to Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club here, declared Tuesday that this will be his last season in baseball. Coombs has an interest in two banks at Palestine, Tex., and stated that they required his attention. This recalls the case of W. F. Carrigan, who was also claimed by the banking business.

MOTOR TRUCK INCREASE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WORCESTER, Mass.—A new branch of the local Chamber of Commerce, to be known as the "return load bureau," is to be formed soon and will have charge of the campaign to increase motor truck lines in the Commonwealth as one way of helping the railroads bear the added burden of transporting munitions. Ernest E. Oplitz is acting traffic manager for the chamber.

BASEBALL IN THE
TRAINING CAMPS

Over 1,000,000 Men in United States Army and Navy Stations Are Expected to Take Part in National Game

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baseball will be played on an extensive scale in the United States Army and Navy training camps this year. There are over 1,500,000 men under military training in the country today, and the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy departments, which have the supervision of sports in the army cantonments and naval stations want every single one of these men to play baseball.

This means that more baseball will be played this summer than ever before. The season is already under way in most of the camps. The soldiers and sailors waited for no official inauguration. In fact, in places favored with a mild climate the men have played throughout the winter.

Plans for the organization of camp teams and camp leagues are being formulated by Dr. J. A. Baycroft, general director of athletics in the camps, under the supervision of the training camp commission. Before another month passes the soldiers will have their company, regimental and divisional teams, and these teams in turn will form company and regimental leagues. No divisional leagues are contemplated because of the scattered locations of most of the cantonments, but where traveling conditions permit, inter-camp games will be arranged.

Similar plans for the naval stations are being made by Walter Camp, who is general director of naval athletics. Each station will have a representative team which will be selected by elimination and play-out schedules that are being drawn up with amateur, professional and college nines from adjacent cities. It is also possible that the sailors may play teams from nearby army camps and engage in inter-station contests, as the stations are much nearer one another than the army cantonments.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard a picked aggregation which includes several big league stars in training there is being organized for a three-months' tour of the country to play major league teams and fast semi-professional and collegiate nines. J. J. Lane, a former secretary of the Boston American League Baseball Club and now a navy warrant officer, has been made business manager of the team, and is making arrangements for the trip, the proceeds from which will be turned over to the navy welfare fund. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 balls will be used "officially" in the camp games in the course of the season. This figure is arrived at by estimating that there are over 4000 companies in training in the various camps and multiplying this number by 12, which is the number of baseballs the training camp commission is planning to furnish each unit in addition to gloves and bats. Many more, of course, will be supplied by the men themselves, and these will bring the number nearer 70,000, it is believed.

When the soldiers began arriving in the camps last summer, they turned at once to baseball as the first means of amusement. Lack of equipment was no deterrent, in fact the men seemed to take keener enjoyment in playing under the conditions of years back, when the only player who wore a glove was the catcher. In due time, however, the game was put on an organized basis. At one western camp 16 diamonds were laid out and contests in simultaneous progress on each have not been infrequent.

Major league officials and amateur baseball associations have volunteered their assistance in promoting baseball in the camps. They have offered to send teams into the camps to play the service nines or bring in other outside teams for exhibition games.

PITCHER CANAVAN TO
REPORT TO BRAVES

MIAMI, Fla.—Hugh Canavan, a left-handed pitcher, has been obtained from the Worcester Club of the Eastern Baseball League by Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club, and it is expected that he will report here immediately to help out the overburdened P. N. Nehf, at present the only left-handed pitcher on the Braves staff. At present, Canavan is coaching at the Staunton Military School in Virginia and will probably leave that position for Miami tonight.

John Murray of Everett, Mass., has been placed in Class 1 in the draft, and Catcher Willard McGraw received word Tuesday from Buffalo, N. Y., that he must appear in that city Friday for his examinations. He has asked permission to take his tests before the local board which would save him a trip back North. He is in Class 1 and will seek exemption. Practice games between the Braves first team and the second outfit, known as the Seminoles, were to have started today, but Stallings has asked that the series be indefinitely "deferred" as there are not enough infielders here at present to man both teams.

ROBESON TIES IN TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—With 36 holes already played in the 54-hole championship golf tournament of the Tin Whistles at Pinehurst, L. S. Robeson of Rochester leads the field of 71 players with a total of 159. Robeson led Monday with a 79 on the No. 1 course, and tied with Dr. L. D. Pierce of Ekwanok for Tuesday's low gross at 80 on the championship course.

CHARLESTOWN AND
ARENA WILL MEET

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	2	.833
Charlestown Navy Yard	6	4	.600
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	7	.300
Arena Hockey Club	2	8	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Charlestown Navy Yard hockey team and the Arena Hockey Club seven will meet this evening at the Boston Arena in a National Hockey League championship contest. This game was originally scheduled to be played, in February, but was postponed.

The result of the game can in no way affect the standing of the Charlestown team as it is already sure of second place. In the three games these two teams have played against each other in the league series, Charlestown has won two and the Arena one, Charlestown winning Feb. 5, 5 to 0 and Feb. 27, 4 to 1, and the Arena winning Feb. 12, 4 to 1.

Both teams are out to win this evening and a hard-fought contest is expected to take place. Arena plans to play Leo Hughes, the Newton High School star, at right wing, and Captain Synnot will be at his regular place as rover. The lineup follows:

CHARLESTOWN ARENA
Shaughnessy, I. W. Hughes
Downing, C. W. W. Hughes
Hutchinson, C. W. W. Hughes
Geran, F. W. W. Hughes
Skilton, C. P. O'Sullivan
Howard, P. O'Sullivan
LaCroix, P. O'Sullivan

INTEREST GAINS
IN TRACK SPORTS

University of Pittsburgh Is Now Eligible to Enter Men in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Championship Meets

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Undergraduates at the University of Pittsburgh are taking more interest in track and field sports this spring than has previously been the case at that university. This increased interest is no doubt due to the fact that Pittsburgh is now a member of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and is thereby eligible to enter men for the track and field championship meet of that organization. This year's championship will take place at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 31 and June 1.

The size of Pittsburgh's entry list at this meet will depend upon the showing made by the candidates for the varsity team in the trials and dual meets which will take place before the championships. One candidate who is already sure of being entered is P. J. Shea '20, who holds the National Amateur Athletic Union 440-yard record. Shea is a graduate of Irwin High School, near Pittsburgh, and showed considerable promise as a member of the freshman track team. Sutherland, in the weights, and Huges in the high jump should also be able to score in the intercollegiate. The former can do better than 145 lb. in the hamper throw, and the latter has cleared 6 ft. in the high jump.

The track schedule includes dual meets with the United States Naval Academy and Carnegie Institute of Technology, the annual university intercollegiate and interscholastic meet, the University of Pennsylvania relays, and the first annual indoor meet of the American Athletic Union. Allegheny Mountain Division. Dual meets with Syracuse University and Pennsylvania State College have been called. Pittsburgh has won its relay at the University of Pennsylvania games for the last two years and prospects for a fast one-mile relay team this year are very bright.

THREE NEW ATHLETIC
DIRECTORS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement of the appointment of three new camp athletic directors has been made by the War Department Commission on training camp activities through Dr. J. E. Raycroft, supervisor of athletics in the army cantonments. They are:

C. P. Foster, of New York, organizer of athletics in the John Wanamaker stores, to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
T. J. Brown, director of athletics in the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, to Camp Donnan, Ft. Sill, Okla.
P. H. Arbuckle of the University of Texas, to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., to succeed Capt. J. S. Wright, of Chicago, resigned.

NO RELEASE FOR LAJOIE

TORONTO, Ont.—Announcement that Napoleon Lajoie, manager of the Toronto Club of the International League, would not be given his release under any consideration, was made today by J. J. McCaffrey, owner of the club.

ROBERTSON TO MANAGE TEAM

NORFOLK, Va.—The announcement was made Tuesday that David Robertson, outsider of the New York National League Club, has accepted the management of the headquarters team of the Naval League organized at the Hampton Roads naval base.

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FULTON WINS IN
BILLIARD PLAY

Defeats C. M. Munoz, 125 to 110, and J. J. Maloney, 125 to 114, in Championship Tourney

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING			
	Won	Lost	H.R. P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker	4	0	1.000
J. J. Maloney	3	1	.750
Augustus Gardner	3	1	.750
T. A. Plunkett	3	2	.600
C. R. Shongood Jr.	3	2	.600
C. M. Munoz	2	4	.333
C. R. Fulton	2	5	.285
Ardie Wickers	1	4	.200

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. R. Fulton won two games in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship tournament and C. R. Shongood Jr. won one at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club Tuesday. Fulton defeated C. M. Munoz first by a score of 125 to 110 and then won from J. J. Maloney, 125 to 114. Shongood won his match from T. A. Plunkett, 125 to 75.

Fulton furnished the surprise of the tournament as he had lost five straight games. In accomplishing this result, Fulton established himself as a player of remarkable endurance. The games in each instance were marked by much safety play, which prolonged them far beyond the usual time allotment for a tournament match.

The defeat of Maloney is the most startling upset that the tournament has brought forth. Until he met Fulton, Maloney had nothing but victories to his credit and it was confidently expected that he would be the opponent of J. H. Shoemaker in the final match of the event, with the championship undecided up to that time. It is still possible that these two will play in the last game but if they do Maloney will go into the match striving to gain a tie for first place rather than looking toward championship honors.

In the evening game Shongood outplayed Plunkett easily. The winner was in fine stroke, and Plunkett could not match pace with him. For two frames at the start of the game Plunkett had a slight advantage, but this dwindled quickly before the confident and successful work of his rival, and after the middle game Plunkett was hardly in the race at all.

J. I. CAHILL TO MEET
W. A. CROCKER

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B			
	Won	Lost	H.R. P.C.
L. L. Haskell	4	0	1.000
H. S. Horne	3	0	1.000
G. H. Cavanaugh	2	1	.666
G. H. Cavanaugh	2	1	.666
Clifford Davis	1	2	.333
J. I. Cahill	1	2	.333
C. L. Maher	1	3	.250
Charles Vose Jr.	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—J. I. Cahill, who has won one game and lost two, will meet W. A. Crocker, who has won two games and lost one, in tonight's game of the New England Class B amateur billiard championship tournament of 1918 at the Twentieth Century billiard rooms.

G. H. Cavanaugh won the game played Tuesday evening, defeating Charles Vose Jr., 200 to 145. Cavanaugh had a high run of 19 while Vose had one of 18.

WHITEMORE LEADS
IN HANDICAP SHOOT

PINEHURST, N. C.—Massachusetts gunners carried off chief honors in the 100-target handicap at the Pinehurst Gun Club Tuesday. P. W. Whitmore of Brookline did the best shooting of the day, breaking 94, and finishing third in the handicap at 98 net.

S. L. Taylor of Springfield took second place at 79-20-99. W. A. Taft of Boston broke 89 and S. F. Whitin of Northbridge, Mass., broke 90. Their respective handicaps landed them in a tie for the first prize with perfect scores. Taft won the shoot-off by breaking 24 out of 25, while Whitin missed four.

RENSSELAER ELECTS SMITH

TROY, N. Y.—The varsity hockey team of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has elected L. W. Smith '20, as captain for next season. Captain Smith has been playing one of the wings this year, and has made a good showing in the few games played. He is also a distance runner, a member of the track squad and of the intercollegiate cross-country team.

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HARVARD CLUB
WINS IN CLASS B

Defeats Princeton Club in Squash Tennis Championship Play by Four Games to Three

CLASS B TEAM STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	2	.714
Columbia Club	5	3	.625
Yale Club	4	4	.500
Princeton Club	3	5	.375
Crescent A. C.	2	5	.285

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Harvard Club of New York moved a step nearer the Class B interclub squash tennis championship title Tuesday afternoon when it defeated the Princeton Club team at the Yale Club courts by a score of 4 games to 3. This match, had been postponed from Feb. 26.

Winning the match Tuesday gives the Harvard Club a record of 5 victories and 2 defeats. The Crimson still has a match to be settled as the Harvard-Crescent Athletic Club contest of March 1 was unfinished, each team being credited with three games won and three lost and one postponed. Should Harvard win this postponed game, it will give the Crimson the title with 5 victories and 2 defeats for the season; but should the Crescents win this match, it will leave Harvard and Columbia tied for the title with 5 victories and 3 defeats to the credit of each.

Only six matches were played Tuesday. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club winning his contest by default. Dr. A. D. Mittendorf and E. Ellsworth Jr., were the actual winners for Princeton, the first named defeating G. O. Winston of the Harvard Club in hard three-game contest, 15-8, 16-17, 15-9, and Ellsworth winning from H. S. McKee, 15-2, 15-11.

A. E. Ellis and F. M. Blagden were forced to play three games before they won for the Crimson, Ellis defeating S. H. Bird, 10-15, 15-9, 15-12 in a fine up-hill contest and Blagden winning from Geoffrey Graham of the Princeton Club, 7-15, 15-7, 15-6. The summary:

A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, 10-15, 15-9, 15-12.
J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, defeated G. E. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-9, 17-16.
Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, defeated G. O. Winston, Harvard Club, 15-8, 16-17, 15-9.
F. M. Blagden, Harvard Club, defeated Geoffrey Graham, Princeton Club, 7-15, 15-7, 15-6.

W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated Robert Monks, Princeton Club, 15-2, 15-12.
E. Ellsworth, Princeton Club, defeated H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, 15-2, 15-11.
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. M. Lockett, Harvard Club, by default.

DOYLE LEADS IN TOURNAMENT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—D. J. Doyle, Deal, led the field in the qualifying rounds of the annual golf tournament for professionals on the links of the Florida Country Club here Tuesday with a score of 76-73-149. Edward Loos, Philmont, was runner-up with a score of 75-75-150.

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PACKERS CONTROL
LIVE-STOCK SALES

According to Testimony at the Federal Investigation, the Big Firms Do Not Bid Against Each Other in the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—Francis J. Heney, investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, established by letters and evidence here on Tuesday that a combination existed some years ago among the big packers to control the live-stock market, and charged that a similar condition exists today.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XI—The Kelmscott Chaucer

This is the eleventh in a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24, Jan. 10, 22, Feb. 10, 17, 24, 28, Feb. 12, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6 and March 13.

The masterpiece of William Morris' work as a printer is admittedly the Kelmscott Chaucer. For this, the decorator-printer had a smaller size of his Gothic font cut, secured the cooperation of Sir Edward Burne-Jones as illustrator, and set himself the task of designing the initial letters, borders and decorations. This was in 1892, when Morris was in his sixtieth year. For five years they worked upon it, one delay following another to make Morris fearful that it might never be completed.

He finished the decoration for the first page in March, 1893. He was entirely satisfied with it, exclaiming: "My eyes! how good it is!" and then, for over a year, he devoted himself to his metrical version of "Beowulf." In the meantime, Burne-Jones was experiencing great difficulty in having his designs satisfactorily rendered upon wood, and Morris dolefully remarks, after comparing notes with his friend and collaborator: "We shall be 20 years at this rate in getting it out."

By June, 1894, however, the great work was fairly begun. "Chaucer setting on waiting on well," he notes in his diary, "such lovely designs and at the end of June he writes that he hopes to begin the actual printing within a month, and that in about three months more all the pictures and nearly all the borders will be ready for the whole of the 'Canterbury Tales.'"

In the meantime Morris had been asked if he would accept the Poet-Laureateship, made vacant by the close of Tennyson's career, if it were offered to him, and he had unhesitatingly declined. At the beginning of 1895 we find him busily engaged in his multifarious occupations. Two presses were running upon the Chaucer, and a third upon small books. He was designing new paper-hangings; he was writing new romances; he was collaborating in the translation of the "Heimskringla," and was seeing it through the press for the Saga Library; he was engaged in getting together his splendid collection of Thirteenth and Fourteenth Century illuminated MSS. In May of this year he discovered that many of the sheets of the Chaucer had become discolored by some unfortunate ingredient of the ink, but to his immense relief he succeeded in removing the yellow stain by bleaching. "The check of the Chaucer," he writes, "fattens life for me somewhat; but I am going hard into the matter, and in about a fortnight hope to know the worst of it."

In December the Chaucer was sufficiently near completion to encourage him to design a binding for it. Even here he found another difficulty. "Leather is not good now," he said; "what used to take nine months to cure is now done in three. They used to say 'what's longest in the tanyard stays least time in the market'; but that no longer holds good. People don't know how to buy now; they'll take anything."

Morris' anxiety over the Chaucer increased as it came nearer to completion. "I'd like it finished tomorrow," he answered to an inquirer; "every day beyond tomorrow that it isn't done is one too many." To a visitor in his library, looking through the printed sheets, who remarked upon the added beauty of those sheets which followed the "Canterbury Tales," where the picture pages face one another in pairs, Morris exclaimed in alarm, "Now don't you go saying that to Burne-Jones, or he'll be wanting to do the first part over again; and the worst of that would be, that he'd want to do all the rest over again, because the other would be so much better, and then we should never get done, but be always going round and round in a circle."

The daily progress of the work upon the Chaucer was the one interest which sustained his waning energies. The last three wood blocks were brought to him on March 21, 1896. The Easter holidays were a great disappointment. "Four mouldy Sundays in a mouldy row," he writes in his diary, "the press shut, and Chaucer at a standstill."

On May 6, all the picture sheets were printed, and the block for the title page was submitted for his approval, the final printing being completed two days later. On June 2, the first two bound copies were delivered to him, one of which he immediately sent to Burne-Jones.

Thus the Kelmscott Chaucer came to completion. It had been five years in preparation, and nearly three and a half years in execution. The printing alone had required a year and nine months. The volume contains, besides 87 illustrations by Burne-Jones, a full-page wood-cut title, 14 large borders, 18 frames for the pictures, and 26 large initial words. Morris was the designer for the binding, which was in white pigskin, with silver clasps, executed by Mr. Douglas Cockerell. It was William Morris' last work, and it must always stand as a splendid monument to his art as a decorator, and to his tenacity of purpose as a man.

Now let us pass from the story of the book to a consideration of it from a typographical standpoint. Morris, speaking of the origin of the type, says: "The task I set myself was to redeem the Gothic character from the charge of unreadableness which is commonly brought against it. And I felt that this charge could not be reasonably brought against the types of the past two decades of printing: That of Schoffer at Mainz, Mentelin at Strasburg, and Gunther Rainer at Augsburg, avoided the spiky ends and undue compression which lay some of the later types open to the above charge. Only the earlier printers



A page from William Morris' Kelmscott Chaucer

(naturally following therein the practice of their predecessors the scribes) were very liberal of contractions, and used an excess of 'tied' letters, which, by the way, are very useful to the compositor. So I eschewed contractions, except for the 'k', and had very few tied letters, in fact none but the absolutely necessary ones. Keeping my end steadily in view, I designed a black letter type which I think I may claim to be as readable as a Roman one, and to say the truth, I prefer it to the Roman."

Curiously enough, after stating so definite a standard Morris departed materially from it, producing in his type designs a letter far less legible than any of the Roman designs. To make the situation even worse, he overloaded the type with decoration, permitting his instinct as a decorator to overcome his judgment as a printer. The decoration itself is superb, but it is an accepted fact that when one "contributory craft usurps the functions of the whole, the common cause is marred." Morris then will go down in history not as a great printer, but as a great decorator. He perceived in the printed book those same decorative possibilities which the early master printers had recognized in adding illumination, and which later printers had failed to comprehend. This was his great contribution to the art of printing, and his influence in elevating the art far surpasses the actual distinction of his own work, great as that may be. Mr. Charles Ricketts states it well when he says: "The novelty of a book made during the recent revival lies in the fact that it shows design in each portion of it, from type to paper, and from 'build' to decoration. Therein lies the difference between a book so understood and any other modern book printed before 1891; therein lies their affinity with the grand volumes of the Italian and German presses." S. T.

EMPLOYMENT WORK UNIFICATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the United States Government are now visiting the various states to further the unification of all public employment offices—federal, state, county, and municipal—into a national federated service to meet the war emergency, according to Herbert A. Stevens, director of employment at the Boston office of the United States Government Employment Service, who has just returned from a conference with heads of the employment service at Washington. These officials who are studying labor and employment questions in the various communities and conferring with state officials, are special representatives of the service, selected from the immigration and employment service, and detailed for the organizing of these offices.

RAILROAD BOARDS TO STUDY LIGNITE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FARGO, N. D.—Railroad commissioners of Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota will have a conference in Bismarck on March 26, to study railroad rates as they affect the handling of lignite coal, vast deposits of which underlie western North Dakota, western South Dakota and eastern Montana. The principal subject will be rail rate adjustment on such basis as to permit the handling of lignite fuel to points further removed from the mines than is now possible. Lignite coal has been used more extensively the past winter than ever before.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Evening schools of Boston will close on May 2, one month later than usual, owing to the delay in reopening the first of the year. Exercises will be held on that date for all except the North Evening High School, which will give its program on Wednesday, May 1.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Of all the brotherly and beneficent activities brought into being by the present awakened desire to serve humanity, none is proving itself more clearly than the work of the American Library Association, undertaken at the request of the Federal Government, of furnishing libraries to the camps and cantonnements in the United States, and of seeing to it that no man in the service, in his own country or overseas, adrift or ashore, on duty or in hospital, shall be without a book at hand when he wants it. The work has grown rapidly from tiny beginnings; prominent librarians, those of the highest degree of training and the most varied experience, are at the head of it; and volunteers from public libraries all over the land are devoting their best efforts to the almost innumerable tasks of detail which are necessary to uphold the hands of those who direct. From the men in the camps comes a unanimous expression of gratification and gratitude which heartens the laborers to persevere and perfect the work.

This week, of March 18 to 25, set as the time for the special prompting of the general public to give books for these libraries, ought to see a shaking of the dry bones in private libraries, large and small, with the result that thousands of books which have been selfishly preserved in idleness and mere pride of possession, should go forth, "an exceeding great army," to do their proper work. But be sure you send only worthy books on this important mission; only good literature, of whatever sort, whether fiction or history, art, music, drama, poetry, textbooks or technical handbooks. Send books that will widen the field of vision, that will stimulate and sustain pure aspiration and high resolve, that will call out and cultivate true patriotism, that will be a touch of home and rest to the soldier or sailor after the strenuous day. And do not stint on books of poetry. From many camps comes the assurance that these are fully appreciated. Anthologies would seem to be especially desirable, such as the Oxford Book of Verse, "High Tides" and "A Little Book of American Verse," which have the recommendation of containing great riches in a little room.

A simple rule of choice might be, "Just send what you would like yourself or what your husband or brother or son would like; and—so you give generously and out of an abundant good will—every soldier, whether academically trained or just learning to read, or in any class between, will find within reach the very book he needs."

The St. Paul Public Library has published a selected list of its books on retail merchandising; a six-page folder numbering 60 titles, and including books on department store work, business finance, accounting, credits and collections, advertising, show cards, window trimming and display fixtures. The list is the third of a series, the first of which was on advertising, the second on office work.

No provision for the recreation hours of the men at Camp Grant is more popular than the camp library, as the increasing number of men using it attests. While the library was open and distributing books as long ago as December, the development of the work here, as in other cantonnements, has been hampered by a lack of suitable help, due to the fact that although women are in the great majority among trained library assistants, women heretofore have not been admitted to the cantonnements as workers, and the preparation of the books for circulation has been left to the far less expert fingers of men and boys. The collection, now numbering 10,000 volumes, is well balanced, and visitors express surprise at finding so well equipped a library in a military camp. The reference books usually found in the city libraries are being added. A short time ago, when an officer telephoned in to ask at what hour the moon rose on Sept. 30, 1917, and

what its position was at 11 p. m. that night, the library was able to give him the information.

The largest demand at this camp is for war books, and of these the personal narratives of men like Empey, Peat, and Corporal Holmes are most sought. The men do not hesitate to read about the most serious side of things. They are also making much use of the collection of books dealing with the technical side of military problems. Books to the number of 8000 have been placed in the seven Y. M. C. A. buildings, for the benefit of men too far away to use the central library. The main building has shelves for 20,000 books, and it is hoped that the present "library week" will see them filled. J. G. Barbee, who has had 25 years experience in the Chicago Public Library, is the camp librarian.

The making of scrapbooks for the soldiers and sailors in hospital necessitates the examination of many short stories in order to select the best, and this work, if faithfully done, constitutes a study of the current short story, which may be made to serve a secondary and most useful purpose, as the Cleveland Public Library points out to its staff members. They are requested to report on the best stories occurring in magazines and periodicals in order that references to them may be filed, and a lookout kept for their appearance in book form. Also, much material for children's scrapbooks and picture books for the little ones, will come to hand, which should likewise be preserved and reported as another valuable by-product.

Contrary to all aforetime library tradition, and running directly across the occasional notion that the public library must expect to stand aside somewhat in pushing, driving times of practical activity, libraries all over the United States are reporting that demands for their help are steadily increasing rather than lessening. And now comes the Buffalo Public Library, with its statistics of circulation and registration for the past year, showing that notwithstanding the departure of thousands of young men for national service, the large response to the call for high school boys for farm work, the occupation of women in Red Cross and other kinds of war relief, the inroads made even upon the time of the school children in the country's cause, and over-time work in almost all industries—notwithstanding all these serious concerns which might have been expected to deflect interest from the library, the demands made upon all departments of this library were never so many and insistent.

Mr. Walter L. Brown, the librarian, analyzing the year's figures for an explanation of this, decides that "the demand reflects not only the great desire for books of war interest—used in a broad sense—and a need for good fiction, but also a widely realized need of obtaining practical information and instruction for the new work which our rapidly expanding industrial fields has brought to so many." The reference rooms have had their full part in this increase of use, and files of technical magazines are in constant request. The time is proving that the credentials of the public library as a public servant are unimpeachable.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE TICKET IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Forty-eight delegates, representing that number of state senatorial delegates, indorsed a state ticket at the opening meeting of the "farmer" non-Partisan League Convention Tuesday. The ticket is: Charles E. Lindbergh, former member of Congress, for Governor; H. E. Cragin, Grand Meadow Lieutenant Governor; S. O. Tjosvold, Granite Falls, Auditor; Henry Holmes, Big Lake, Secretary of State; T. J. Melgren, Preston, Treasurer, and E. E. Tillquist, St. Paul, Railroad Commissioner. A later meeting will decide on a senatorial candidate. Congressional candidates will be indorsed at congressional district conventions. Delegates listened to speeches Tuesday evening by William Kent of California, and Albert Blair of New York.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—A conference of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers has been called for March 26 and 27 to discuss the fuel problem in Canada, when papers from experts from the Department of Mines, the Hydro-Electric Commission, the Dominion Water Power Branch and the Department of Forests and Lands will be read. A feature of the conference will be the offer of free wood to the people of Ontario by provincial officials, the only expense in connection with it being that of hauling the wood.

AMUSEMENTS
TREMONT TEMPLE
EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS
NEXT SATURDAY MORNING AT 11
LAST LECTURE
CALDERON'S
LIFE IS A DREAM

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 3
CLARA CLEMENS
Mozzo-Soprano
KURT SCHINDLER, Pianist
Tickets: \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, AT 3
PABLO CASALS
The World's Greatest Cellist
Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

CONVENTION COST CAUSES DISCUSSION

Disposition Among Some Members of Massachusetts Legislature to Favor Postponement Until After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—State-wide prohibition, taxation matters and development of the water-power resources of the State are among the chief arguments being advanced in the Legislature in favor of an additional appropriation to enable the Constitutional Convention to continue its work this summer. There is a disposition among some to believe the convention might wait until after the war, but this view is objectionable to those who feel that with the initiative and referendum disposed of, there still is an important task ahead of the convention.

While the Legislature talks of these matters, it is recalled that no definite step has yet been taken by the Senate Rules Committee regarding the order asking the Supreme Court of the State for an opinion as to the legality of the Anti-Aid Amendment. Senator Chamberlain of Springfield, who made the first move in this direction, denies that the intent is to halt the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. It still remains an open question as to the advisability of making this direct request of the Supreme Court.

Robert Luce of Waltham, urged the Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday to take favorable action upon Governor McCall's recommendation that an additional appropriation be made for finishing the work of the convention, which is estimated as likely to cost fully \$700,000 before its work has been concluded. Unless further funds are made available, Mr. Luce believed there might be justification for claiming it a "rich man's convention," since many members are dependent upon their earnings.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH ON GAINS OF THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"Some Gains of the War" was the title of an address given at the Caxton Hall by Sir Walter Raleigh before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Asquith, who was in the chair, said in introducing the lecturer that his main motive for accepting the invitation to preside that evening had been that he might enjoy the pleasure of listening to one of the most accomplished living masters of the English language. Sir Walter Raleigh opened his address with a comparison between the material and selfish gains that Germany was trying to obtain and the unselfish, idealistic aims that inspired the Allies. Their own first great gain in the war was that they had found themselves. Which of them in the early months of 1914 would have dared to predict the splendors of the youth of the British Empire—splendors which were now part of their history? Not only had they found themselves; they had found one another. A new kindness had grown up during the war between people divided by the barriers of class or wealth or circumstance. He could not believe that the benefits which had come to them from the army would pass away with the passing of the war. Those who had been comrades in danger would surely take with them something of the old spirit into civil life, and those who had kept clear of the army in order to carry on their trades and businesses would surely realize that they had missed the great opportunity of their lives. In a still wider sense the war had

brought them to an understanding of one another. It had brought together the great commonwealth of independent nations which was called the British Empire, and had done more than a century of peace could do to promote a common understanding between them.

Another of the clear gains of the war was to be found in the increased activity and alertness of their own people, Sir Walter said. The motto of today was: "Let those now work who never worked before, and those who always worked now work the more." The idle classes had turned their hands to the lathe and the plow. Women were doing a hundred things that they had never done before, and were doing them well. The elasticity and resourcefulness that the war had developed would not be lost or destroyed by the coming of peace. Least of all would those qualities be lost if they should prove unable to impose their terms upon Germany. Then the peace that followed would be a long struggle, and in that struggle they would prevail. In any case, whether they won through to real peace and real security, or whether they were thrown back on an armed peace and the duty of unbroken vigilance, they would be dependent for their future on the children who were now learning in the schools or playing in the streets. They could not do too much for them. The most they could do was nothing to what the children were going to do for them, for their own nation and people. The new generation would be ready no long time hence to uphold and extend and decorate the commonwealth of nations which their fathers and brothers saved from ruin. Another clear gain was that after the war the English language would have such a position as it had never had before. It would be established in a world-wide security. The entry of America into the war, which was the greatest gain of all, assured the triumph of their common language. Her entry into the war had put an end, he hoped forever, to the family quarrel which for a century and a half had been a jarring note in the relations of mother and daughter.

The lecturer spoke somewhat skeptically of the success of a league of nations. The scheme, he maintained, would only work if its verdicts were accepted by all the nations comprising it. But if a strong minority resisted its judgments a world war would be inevitable.

SALVATION ARMY HOUSE DEDICATED

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters opened formally the new Settlement House of the Salvation Army at 17 Stanfords Street, West End, Boston, on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of more than 200 officers and workers in the army. Mayor Peters, in his address, told something of the work being done by the Salvation Army throughout the United States. Commander Evangeline Booth conducted the dedication service.

Addresses were made by Col. Adam Gifford and Col. Margaret Bovil, who is to be in charge of the women's social work in the house. Then the new establishment was inspected by the visitors. The Settlement House is to be in charge of Adjutant Cora McDonald, assisted by Capt. Mamie Brown and a staff of Salvation Army workers. Commander Booth attended a dinner for officers in the evening at the Salvation Army Social Center in Vernon Street, Roxbury, where it was announced that the New England drive for the army amounted to \$250,176. Later the commander attended an informal reception at the Peoples Palace, where farewells were said to Ransom D. Gifford and the Misses Alice and Violet McAllister, who departed late last night on the first part of their journey to France.

GRAPE GROWERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
ST. CATERINES, Ont.—The grape growers of Winona, Grimsby, Jordan and Vineland have decided to join with those of this vicinity in sending a large deputation to Ottawa to protest against the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of native wines. There are 12,000 acres under grape cultivation in these districts, representing an investment of \$2,500,000.

CAR RIDERS GIVE LITTLE TESTIMONY

Legislative Hearings on Elevated Problems Concluded With Public Taking Very Small Part in the Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Hearings by the joint legislative committee, which is to draft remedial legislation for the Boston Elevated Railway, were concluded without any concerted effort by the general public to place before the legislators any detailed statement of the riders' views. The result was that the hearings were dominated by the officials of the road, its stockholders and the members of the Public Service Commission, the last named, of course, holding the public's charge.

It is pointed out, however, that the opportunity for the car riders, who bear the greatest burden of the high transportation costs in Boston, is not yet closed, for the deliberations of the committee are only about to begin, and it is expected that it will be some time before its report is made to the Legislature. The members of the committee express themselves as glad to receive any additional information from the public, that will help balance up the voluminous evidence already in its hands.

The few representatives of the general public who have addressed the joint committee, have been unsparing in their criticism of the service-at-cost-plus proposition. They do not see it as real benefit to the public, though they have been prone to admit that the name itself sounds alluring. Under proper conditions, there is a wide belief that the Elevated can be managed so as to continue with a 5-cent fare during the normal times following the war.

Indeed, one member of the joint committee, Representative Worrall of Attleboro, has publicly stated his belief that the road will be able to operate on a 4½-cent fare, providing subway rentals are lifted from the shoulders of the car rider. Whether any proposition for state ownership of the Cambridge subway would be accepted by Governor McCall is a difficult question to answer, in view of his veto of the proposition, last year. In fact, Public Service Commissioner Eastman told the committee he had no assurance that the Governor had changed his attitude.

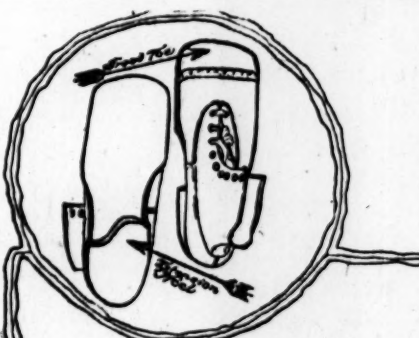
Railway Taxes Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Street railways entered upon the public highways primarily to make money for the stockholders, and therefore should be made to bear a reasonable proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of roads, in the opinion of Sol William D. Sobier, chairman of the State Highway Commission, who addressed the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature. In this particular he widely differed from the views of the trolley officials. Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the Bay State Railway, declared the trolleys should be relieved from all form of taxation, save the real estate tax, and he was not sure that they should be made to pay for the property tax on buildings.

Colonel Sobier argued that the highway was in existence before the railway, and that if the progress of time demanded traffic relief, the trolleys should get off of the street before the general public was forced to do so.

LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN SPEAKS

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. Patrick O'Brien told a large audience in Symphony Hall, last evening, of his experiences as an aviator on the western front, of his capture after an air battle, of his treatment in a prison camp in Belgium and of his adventures during the 72 days occupied in his escape into Holland after jumping from the window of a fast running train.



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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Garden in England Month by Month

LONDON, England—April is one of the busiest months in the garden and the work which properly belongs to this period is of a varied character. By this time, all herbaceous plants have made good growth and are easily recognizable, even by the inexperienced gardener. It is an excellent plan to give a careful inspection to the perennial borders and to fill up any gaps which may be noticed in them for it is better not to move herbaceous plants if this can be avoided, although it may be done, if necessary, given due care. There will be plenty of color in the garden in April; crocuses, daffodils, and other early flowering bulbs will be blossoming as well as primroses of all kinds, and anemones, aubretia, alyssum, and arabis, while in the rock garden the gentians should be out.

One of the gayest of spring flowers is the polyanthus; most gardeners know the Munstead strain with its rich yellow, orange and creamy white varieties, the size of the flowers and the length of the stem making them especially valuable for cutting. These plants will, however, all have been put in their places during the previous autumn. Colored primroses look well planted in grass at the foot of a stone wall, if such a place is to be found in the garden. Crocuses, scyllas, and grape hyacinth are especially charming grown in grass, preferably under apple trees for the sake of the effect when the trees are in flower; but, in such a case, the grass must not be cut until the leaves of the bulbs have dried off, a fact which should make the gardener careful what piece of grass he chooses to plant them in.

During April, the sweet peas may be taken out of the cold frame and planted in the trench, which has been made ready for them some months back. They should be planted in a single row from eight to 10 inches apart and given twigs to support them, as soon as they are large enough, and before they have grown big enough to reach the six-foot-long pea sticks, up which they are to grow later on. All kinds of annuals which were not sown during March may be sown now, indeed the beginning of April is the best time during the spring for sowing most annuals. Nasturtiums should not be sown earlier than this. Half-hardy annuals, such as stocks and asters, may be shifted for the second time and put out into a cold frame toward the end of April, although protection should be given from frost. Tea roses should be pruned during the first half of April; they should not, as a rule, be pruned as hard as hybrid perpetuals or even as hybrid teas. No exact directions can be given as to pruning; the subject was dealt with in a general way in the March notes, and it is as well to consult a good manual on the subject, in order to ascertain the different treatments best suited to different kinds of roses. If idiosyncratic bulbs have not yet been planted, this should be done at once; they should be put in about four inches

below the surface. Violets may be planted during April; they prefer a rather good, loamy soil, but require no especial attention, and if the flowers are picked off as soon as they begin to wither, and the plants are watered in very dry weather, a violet bed may be relied on to present a gay appearance the whole summer through. Violets should, in April, be taken out of their frame, in which they have been flowering during the winter, and the young plants, or runners, put into a nursery bed in a shady position, for the summer, leaving the frames free for tomatoes or cucumbers.

A warm day in April is a good occasion on which to carry out a thorough spring cleaning of the greenhouse. All the plants may spend the day in a sheltered position in the open air, while the greenhouse is cleaned throughout and all the woodwork scrubbed with soap and water. The fact that a greenhouse, to be successful, must be kept scrupulously clean is sometimes lost sight of by amateurs. In the vegetable garden almost any seeds which have not yet been sown should be put in without delay; supplementary sowings may be made, and if there have been any failures, there is still time to make these good. The main crop of carrots may be sown during April. Early potatoes have, of course, been put in before this month, and probably the main crop, but April is still a good month for planting.

Peas should be sown for succession, and toward the end of the month a beginning may be made with sowing kidney beans. Beetroot may also be sown in this month, and April is one of the best times for sowing herbs. Cauliflower should be planted out when the weather is suitable, and a little protection, if this should be necessary, may be afforded the young plants by the use of large inverted flower pots. With regard to lettuce and radishes, the most satisfactory way is to sow these, at short intervals, in small quantities, a very simple procedure, but one that is not always easy to induce gardeners to adopt. Parsley should be sown during April, for summer and autumn use, and the plants thinned as soon as possible, in order to prevent overcrowding.

When the amateur gardener has no especially pressing piece of work to carry out, he or she may always employ the time profitably by going carefully over the beds with a small hand fork, breaking up the surface of the soil and taking up weeds. In some gardens, many different kinds of plants sow themselves readily and great care should be taken by the inexperienced not to mistake what may be valuable self-sown seedlings for weeds. Professional gardeners are apt to be of fenders in this respect, and their zeal for a tidy garden may lead them to sweep away many precious things, unless a watch is kept on their operations.

From the Floor Up

"I wish," said the supper guest impulsively, "that you would tell me how you planned the decoration of this little apartment; it is quite the most attractive place that I have seen for a long time. Did you choose those window hangings first, or this rug, and how did you manage to get such perfect harmony of coloring in such different things?"

"Of course, I will tell you, gladly," was the reply. "To begin with, I always work from the floor up. So, first of all, I chose a rug that pleased me. I wanted just this combination of old blue and sand, with a touch of soft rose color. As I wished the old blue to prevail, I had this day bed upholstered and cushioned in blue. These window hangings that you like I bought in Paris; I was delighted when I found that soft, heavy silk with the Roman stripes, in just the right colors to go with the rug. That note of deep crimson serves to set off the other lighter colors very well, I think."

The hostess excused herself to go out to the immaculate white kitchen to make the toast and left the guest to her own explorations. The cream-colored walls attracted her attention next, or rather, the pictures for which they made a pleasing background. These pictures were mostly charming Japanese prints, many of them unframed and placed upon the wall as though in sections of a frieze, and they, too, carried out the general color scheme of the room, with their soft blues and pinks and sand color. One or two other color prints, in dull gold antique frames, adorned other walls. At one end of the day bed stood the floor lamp, a simple, tall one of mahogany, matching the rest of the furniture. By its light one could read comfortably, curled up among the cushions of the couch or in the armchair on the other side of the lamp. Across the room was the victrola and, at the other end, a gate-leg table, ranged console-like against the wall when not in use, now, however, opened up and spread with a white cloth and shining silver for the cozy supper party of three. The douMe doors next attracted the attention of the roving guest. They consisted largely of glass, small panes set in white woodwork; these were opened wide into the broad hall—really a continuation of the living room—and, at the back of each, was hung a beautiful panel of white linen embroidered in cut work. And there was a window box, too, of some white material, with sculptured front and gay little flowers, also carrying out the color scheme of the room. There was a floor cushion, one of those long, luxurious ones, covered with a heavy old blue silk and embroidered in dull gold and the soft pinks and blues.

"One more convenience that I am

planning for this room," said the hostess, emerging from the kitchen for a moment, "is a bag for magazines and papers to be hung at the end of this day bed. It is to be made of black oilcloth, lined with some pretty silk and decorated with garlands of little silk flowers and fruit, those pretty little stuffed affairs that are so much used just now. It will be a flat envelope bag. The next time that you come to see me I hope that you will find it all done and fastened in its place, here under the lamp and within easy reach of my pet armchair."

Beyond the living room there were other rooms to be investigated; first, at one side of a tiny square passageway with a tapestry rug upon the floor, was the bedroom, a bright sunny place with hangings and bed coverings of Chinese yellow, accented here and there with touches of brilliant blue. On the dressing table was a basket of daffodils and small blue flowers. On the other side of the passageway was the bathroom, lined in glittering white tiles, its fittings all white, and on the window seat, a tall slender vase of yellow daffodils. The bath towels were the prettiest ones imaginable, so the guest exclaimed, for they were of blue and yellow, or blue and yellow and white, all of them, in quite unusual designs.

Then, of course, the kitchen must be visited and this was a shining abode in white, a white porcelain laundry tub with a white cover making a shelf beside the white sink, white enamelware cooking utensils on the stove and on the walls, white lace paper edging the shelves of the cupboards and showing through the glass of the doors. Here, too, the blue and yellow appeared, this time in the china, for some of it was blue and white and the rest white and gold. And so the delightful color scheme was worked out "from the floor" up, beginning with that large rug on the living room in which the old blue predominated.

Removing Spots From Paint

Did you ever discover, after the painter had done over your woodwork beautifully, and you felt quite well pleased with the redecoration of your home, that, alas, some of that paint, instead of going where it was supposed to go, or staying tranquilly in the can, had been splattered on the glass of mirror or window pane? And, also, that it did not respond readily when you tried to remove it with a cloth or brush and soap and water? One housekeeper has learned by experience that, if she melts up some soda—or, better, dissolves it in some very hot water, and then applies this solution to the glass with a soft piece of flannel, the spots will come off quite readily.

Where Women Still Spin

The place is Cape Breton Island, the extreme northeastern corner of Canada; and the spinners are Scotch ladies, who learned to spin when they were girls, and whose wheels in all these years—while we of the hurrying outer world have been engrossed in the stirring march of progress—have never ceased to hum.

Certain fortunate families in Cape Breton Island have, therefore, rejoiced in socks made from hand-spun wool, while we, less fortunate, have been buying ours in the department stores.

Today, these old Scotch spinners are formed into a sort of "spinning circle," which meets once a week, to spin wool (bought right off the sheep's back and carded, free of cost, by a public-spirited man) into yarn and knit it into stout socks for the Canadian boys overseas. These are the kind of socks that will not "unravel,"

like some of those our untutored spinners fashion; nor will they wear out so soon. And the cost of them per pair, made this way, is only about 25 cents.

Would it not be possible for some of the spinning wheels used for decoration in our American country homes, and studios to be dusted and set whirling again; or has the art been lost to us? The old Scotch spinners of Sydney, Cape Breton, would nod sadly, and might weep, if we went on to suggest that nimble matronly fingers might be trained to this gracious task.

"It's no use trying to learn to spin when you're grown," they explain sorrowfully. "It's a trick you must learn when you're a little lassie, or not at all. And the lassies, nowadays, won't bother." This may be true of the modern "lassies" of Cape Breton. I wonder if it need be true of lassies the world over?

A New Frock for the Little Girl



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It is time now to think of spring frocks for the little girl, too, as well as for her mother and bigger sisters, and there are all sorts of pretty things provided for her. The illustration shows one fetching little costume which has been designed for her. The skirt, of cream colored shantung, is box plaited upon a little sleeveless slip of the same material. The Eton jacket, which is to be popular among both little folks and big ones this season, so it is said, is made of linen in a soft and lovely shade of old blue. This small jacket is absolutely plain, except for the plaited ruffles of batiste edging it all about. The little round collar is of plain white linen, a regu-

lar Eton collar with a tiny bow in front. A row of small buttons up the middle of the slip adds a finishing touch to this attractive "dress up" frock.

Of course, the little girl must have a fresh spring bonnet to go with her new frock, and what could be more appropriate than the poke bonnet shown in the illustration? The brim of this is of old blue straw and the crown of pink flowered dimity, the whole thing tied under the chin with bows and ends of narrow ribbon at the right.

Both bonnet and frock are simple, but as dainty as can be, and so can hardly fail to be becoming to the little girl of today.

More Oat Flour Recipes

Here are a few more recipes for that tempered oat flour, which is so popular, as a variety from the long-used wheat. They have been tested and recommended by the Food Administration of New York State.

Baking Powder Loaf—The ingredients are: Two cups of oat flour, 2 teaspoons of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 egg and 1 cup of milk. The directions for making are as follows: Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Beat the egg well, add to the milk and then add gradually to the dry ingredients. Beat well, then bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

Hot Water Gingerbread—The ingredients are: One half cup of molasses, ¼ cup of boiling water, 1 teaspoon of ginger, 1½ cups of oat flour, ¼ teaspoon of soda, ¼ tablespoon of salt. Add the boiling water to the molasses and beat together, then stir in the mixed and sifted dry ingredients. Beat thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes.

Baking Powder Biscuits—The ingredients are: Two cups of oat flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of milk—or more—and 2 teaspoons of fat. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together and chop in the fat. Add the milk, making a well in the center of the dry ingredients. Roll out on a floured board and cut out with a cookie cutter. Bake in a good oven.

Short Cake—The ingredients are: Two cups of oat flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of fat, 1 egg, ¼ of a cup of milk, a little nutmeg. Mix and sift dry ingredients and work in fat with the tips of the fingers. Beat the egg thoroughly, add it to the milk and then combine with the dry ingredients to make a stiff, dry dough. Roll it out as for short cake and bake in a hot oven for about 15 minutes.

Dried Apple Sauce Cake—The in-

redients are: One half cup of brown sugar, ¼ cup of fat, 1 cup of chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon of cloves, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, ½ cup of corn sirup, 1 cup of dried apple sauce, 2 cups of oat flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, and ½ teaspoon of salt. Mix the sirup, sugar and fat and add to it the apple sauce, then next the mixed and sifted dry ingredients, and also the raisins. Beat all these together thoroughly. Pour the mixture into a greased and floured pan and bake 1 hour and 15 minutes in a very moderate oven.

Cold Water Cake

Cream together 2 tablespoons of chicken fat and 1½ cups of sugar. Add 2 eggs well beaten. Sift together 2½ cups of flour and two teaspoons of baking powder. Add this to the previous mixture, alternately with 1 cup of cold water. Flavor with 1 teaspoon of any extract. Bake in a moderate oven.



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The Blue and White Pottery of Holland

When one thinks of household pottery and porcelain, the name Delft frequently flashes into one's thought and one remembers, it may be, the quiet, sleepy little town, with its long canals bordered by neat, comfortable-looking little houses, and its broad open square, tranquil enough on ordinary days, but gay and bustling when the weekly or bi-weekly market is being held. Any day, however, one may go into attractive little shops, centering roundabout the market place, and buy the quaint blue and white china for which the whole small country, and that town in particular, is famous. In fact, all Holland has long been noted for its blue and white china.

Pottery is quite an ancient art in the Netherlands. It flourished, so the Dutch people say, during those far-away ages when Julius Caesar and his armies swept over the continent of Europe, half a century before the beginning of the Christian era. Much clay of excellent quality was found along the banks of the rivers, awaiting their craftsmen, and of this they made their first rude bowls and pots and pitchers and other such necessities as containers for their food supplies. Today pottery of all sorts, from the coarse, heavy, serviceable kitchen ware to the daintiest and most decorative porcelain, for use merely for adornment, is made in the busy little land of windmills and general picturesqueness.

The date of one of the earliest factories is set at about the year 1775, and the place as The Hague, or, as the Dutch called it, 's-Gravenhage, which is translated as the count's hedge. Excellent porcelain was made here for a long time. The designs, which were for the most part good, were similar to those employed by pottery makers in other lands at that time, pastoral scenes, flowers and fruits, water views and such. The distinguishing mark was a small blue stork, the emblem of the coat of arms of The Hague.

Somewhat earlier than this, however, during a part of the Seventeenth Century, porcelains were brought into the country from China and Japan, the fine glaze of which was quite a revelation to the Dutch workers. However, nothing daunted, the Dutch craftsmen set to work to imitate these beautiful wares. Later on, they sent their own models to China, to be copied there in the superior clay which the Chinese potters had to work with. In Holland, factories were established at Haarlem, Amsterdam, Weesp, Arnhem, Nieuwer-Amstel, and Loosdrecht and The Hague.

But, to return to the charming little town of Delft. History tells us that there was founded, sometime about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, in Delft, an organization of craftsmen, known as the Guild of St. Luke. Among the members were the most skillful and artistic potters of the town. Other crafts represented were painting, stained and engraved glass, embroidery and tapestry weaving, sculpture, carving, sheath or scabbard making, art printing, book selling and engraving. At this time, Delft, with its port of Delfshaven on the River Maas not far away, was an important place commercially. William the Silent had lived there for a short time and, later on, the Prince of Orange made his home and established his court there. Weaving was an important industry at that time, and with the coming of the court came also a great growth in artistic feeling.

Formerly, gold and silver plate was used lavishly upon the tables of the rich and pewter was used by those who had less money to spend on such household furnishings. Soon, however, the potters, who had heretofore made rather rude and rough articles of common use, began to make more beautiful things, porcelains among them, similar to those imported from the Orient. As for their decoration, there was a wealth of detail in it, fruit and foliage, flowers and smiling cherubs, also water scenes and landscapes, all in that blue which we now call Delft blue. Occasionally other colors were used, in imitation of the Chinese and Japanese wares, but not to any great extent. The monochrome, however,

proved the most satisfactory, the only deviation from it being the outlining of the figures in the design in a darker shade of blue. It was not an uncommon thing for a potter and a painter to work together—scenes were copied from tapestries, Bible stories were illustrated, coats of arms and heraldic devices were worked into the designs. At first, this truly beautiful Delft ware was far too expensive for any but the wealthy, who had much of it made to order to harmonize with the decorations of their homes, but later on, as the industry grew, it came more into general use. Dishes of all kinds and various table-fittings were made of it—plates, cups and saucers, soup and vegetable dishes, salt and pepper holders; and also foot warmers—square china boxes with holes through which the heat from a small fire in some other sort of container within could penetrate. Smaller boxes which could be filled with hot water and carried in the hands inside a muff, bird cages and all sorts of things were made of porcelain.

The art china industry really began, however, with the making of tiles, which soon came to be used lavishly in the homes. Oftentimes these tiles were adorned with historical pictures and landscapes and were set into the walls and chimney pieces, being used for decorations just as were paintings or tapestries. These tiles that formed regular pictures were known as "secc" tiles, and their designs were so arranged that the edges of the tiles always merged into the lines of the picture, thus doing away with the chessboard effect which usually resulted with the joining together of the tiles. These tile decorations have always been, and still are, extremely popular.

There were at one time some 30 earthenware factories in Delft, two of the best known being "De Drie Klokken" or "The Three Bells," and "De Porcelayne Fles" or "The Porcelain Bottle." These two only remained in operation by the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

Some years later, toward the end of that century, or, at least, in the last quarter of it, the graceful and decorative shapes and delicate coloring, which the artists—ad given to the Delft pottery, were revived and soon became successful once more. Other towns have taken up its manufacture, and earthenware and porcelain factories have been established in The Hague, Arnhem, Dordrecht, Gouda, Utrecht, and other places. Many varieties of wares are made in these factories, dinner sets, vases, jars, tiles, and more of those tiles forming pictures when put together.

These tile pictures, according to a

report of the pottery industry of Holland, are steadily growing in popularity as decorations for the fronts of houses and elsewhere. Some of the Dutch steamers use them in their decorations; for instance, one of the large steamers has a library attractively decorated with tiles, with a portrait of Erasmus as a chef d'œuvre.

In one town, where they make art pottery, they reproduce an old ware known as "Makkum Blue," originals of which are rare and costly. Many of the pictorial tiles are made in Utrecht, some bearing the traditional primitive designs, others being quite modern. Printed tiles are also made. So today one may find in Holland all kinds of pottery being manufactured, from the plainest kitchen utensils to costly and beautiful artistic things, that visitors to that quaint little country love to bring away with them.

A Convenience for the Motorist

Most modern motor cars are fitted with a conservative set of pockets, large enough to accommodate road books, maps, an extra veil, field glasses and a few such things; but, since the advent of the popular pastime of knitting, these have not proved quite satisfactory, seeming rather too limited in their carrying capacity.

One woman who, with her daughters, was spending many hours of the day at knitting sweaters and socks and other things, desired now by many of the country's men, found that receptacles for holding these various articles in process of making were quite lacking in the family motor car. Being accomplished knitters, these women often liked to take their work with them as they rode about, but did not want to give space to separate knitting bags. One of them had a bright idea.

"Why not make a flat bag that may be attached to the rug rail?" she asked. "I think that that would be an excellent idea." So she promptly bought a piece of black oilcloth, some dainty flowered cretonne, and made a large flat envelope bag, lining the former material with the latter and making a shallow flap to fold over the top. She divided this into several pockets by lines of stitching, attached neat black tapes at intervals, and hung the bag to the rail.

The new bag offered space, not only for the family knitting, but for books and other things, which the smaller pockets at the sides of the car were too small to hold; and the new arrangement was voted a convenient and worth while addition to the comforts of the motor car.

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Special attention is directed to the collections from the great French manufacturers, "Rodier," Maurin, Blondiaux, "Thevenard," etc., etc., supplemented by a most distinctive collection from Switzerland and Great Britain as follows:

Organdies, Crepes, Voiles, Ginghams, Handkerchief Linen, Batiste, Dotted Swiss, Plumatis, Washable Silks, Silk Crepes, Japanese Habutai Silks, Pongee, Japanese Crepes, White and Novelty Skirtings, Eponge, Velours, White Novelty Crepes and Voiles, Transparent Organdie Piques, White Dotted Swisses, and a complete assortment of White and Colored Dress Linens in the correct weaves and colors.

NOTE—In view of the fact that high-grade merchandise (particularly fabrics manufactured abroad) is most difficult to procure, this collection should appeal to manufacturers of Waists, Dresses, and Children's Garments.

Samples of any of the above materials, not bordered materials, will be sent on request. Please state name and price of materials desired and purpose for which intended.

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SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY'S YEAR

Annual Statement of American International Corporation Tells of Gigantic Task—Big Increase in Profits Shown

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual statement of the American International Corporation for the fiscal year to Dec. 31 last compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Income from operations	\$3,893,914	\$3,337,450
Int. and div. received	3,036,479	3,027,427
Total income	6,930,394	6,364,877
Deduct:		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,577,733	2,908,278
Foreign and domestic taxes	402,761	447,656
Interest	102,777	102,777
Total deductions	3,083,271	3,458,711
Net income	3,847,123	2,906,166
Dividends	1,574,175	1,715,000
Surplus	2,272,948	1,191,166
Prev. profit and loss	1,923,539	1,924,024
Total surplus	4,196,487	3,015,190
Surplus adjustment	387,273	166,830
Profit & loss surplus	3,809,214	2,848,360

*Deficit.
American International Corporation's balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Cash and call loans	\$2,153,096	\$2,954,312
Investments—merchandise	2,222,699	2,167,515
Accounts rec. & sundry adv.	3,086,634	3,864,818
Accrued int. rec.	125,378	148,201
Investments—bonds	27,313,579	23,226,558
Real estate	1,732,583	1,732,583
Furniture & fixtures	40,883	40,883
Unexpired insurance	2,851	2,851
Working & deferred assets	472,049	472,049
Total	\$7,106,015	\$30,405,141
Liabilities—		
Preferred stock	\$570,000	\$500,000
Common stock, 100,000 shares	2,400,000	2,400,000
Accounts payable	2,789,215	2,960,333
Reserve for taxes	839,286	521,262
Surplus	3,507,512	1,923,539
Total	\$7,106,015	\$30,405,141

President Charles A. Stone says in part:

Business of this corporation was pursued during the early months of the year 1917 along the same general lines that had been established in the year 1916.

In the meantime, the volume of business had increased and the importance of the corporation's activities, both in shipbuilding and operating, was well recognized throughout the world.

Mobilization of the resources of the United States for the accomplishment of shipbuilding at a rate never before attempted was the purpose of the United States Shipping Board and of this corporation. Parts of ships to be built at Hog Island are now in process of manufacture in 2500 factories in various parts of the United States.

To carry out the work wisely and expeditiously, it required the cooperation of experienced shipbuilders and a great force of engineers to design and construct the yard and expedite the work of fabricating the ships.

From the first it was understood that the yard was to be provided with 50 ways and adapted to the assembling of ships in quantity. One standard type was to be built and the methods of procedure which had been so successfully used in our great manufacturing establishments were to be adopted throughout.

The yard proposed was to contain as many ways as were in the largest six shipyards existing in the United States in 1914 while the tonnage of ships to be constructed under the original proposition was 1,500,000 d. w. tons, or more than twice the capacity of all the shipyards of the United States in 1914. An attempt was made to estimate the probable cost of the yard and the ships, but the scope of the work, lack of the time necessary for preparation of detailed plans from which quantities could be taken, changing conditions and rapid advance in price of materials convinced all parties that accurate estimation of cost was impossible.

During July, both the chairman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals resigned, with the result that all consideration of the project was dropped for the time being.

E. N. Hurley was then appointed chairman of the Shipping Board and Admiral W. L. Capps became general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and shortly after this negotiations were resumed. A basis of agreement was reached, under which we undertook to become agents of the Government in carrying out the plan of constructing a yard designed for assembling and erecting 200 ships at the greatest possible speed and constructing at once 50 7500-ton ships. A contract was signed on Sept. 13, 1917, with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation in accordance with which we were to design and build such a yard and proceed with the construction of 50 ships immediately under the control of the government representatives. The United States Emergency Fleet Corporation retained the option to increase the number of ships to the 200 originally intended, as soon as additional appropriations were made available by the Congress of the United States.

The essence of the contract is this. Speed is to be the controlling factor in the work. Practically everything is to be subordinated to this and the contract signed by the Government so states.

The ships will be delivered on schedule time if the material continues to flow into the yard in an orderly way and labor conditions permit. The yard is now ready to use steel as rapidly as the steel mills and fabricating shops of the country can supply it. The essential features are approaching completion, and it is anticipated that from now on, the weather will permit the work to be done with even greater speed than in the past. There are now two keels laid and 10 additional ways awaiting

steel. There has been no unnecessary waste in view of the speed attained. Great difficulties have been encountered, for the work is a colossal one. Measured by the standard of volume of work to be accomplished in a given rate of time, it surpasses all the great public works of the world. The Panama Canal cost some \$300,000,000, covering a construction period of something over 10 years. The work begun by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will involve something over \$200,000,000 and must be completed in 22½ months.

BOSTON MARKET
IN WOOLS QUIET

Waiting Attitude as Regards Buying Prevails—Much Interest in Coming Colonial Sales Expected—Shearing in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Quietude is everywhere apparent in the Boston wool market thus far this week and to a greater degree even than that of last week. Every one is waiting for the situation to clear and buying on a large scale to begin.

There ought to be as much interest manifested in the next colonial wool sales as the last auctions brought about, since the South American supply may be said virtually to have been cut down to a considerable extent by the lack of American buying at that port. The sales will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, March 27 and 28. The wools will be on exhibition Monday, although the warehouses at which they will be shown have not been made known yet.

Because of the lack of American buying in South America and the scarcity of bottoms in which to ship the wools to England from there, the market has shown an easing off of about a cent this week, and if conditions continue along the same lines as at present a still lower plane of values is likely to prevail.

In the West, shearing continues to some extent in Arizona. The wool, however, it is thought, will not be of quite as good a quality as last year's clip, because of the dry weather that has been encountered during the winter. As far as can be learned no contracting of any sort has taken place there up to the present time. In view of the fact, however, that wools are not exceeding plentiful in the local market, it would seem as though the growers of the domestic clip this year would receive a very good price for their product. It would seem, also, as though \$2 wool would be the rule rather than the exception. In fact, the wools bought at the successive Colonial wool auctions are really equivalent to \$2 value when scored.

The names of those appointed who are to represent the trade and the Government for the purpose of appraising the wools coming under the latter's option of Dec. 15, are: For the Wool Trade Committee (greasy wools), J. Wilcox, F. H. Cummings, C. W. Ryder, F. W. Halliwell, W. J. Meadows, Samuel Murfit; (foreign wools) C. K. Bacon, E. W. Houghton, R. H. Stevenson Jr. For the Government Committee there are the following on greasy wools: L. Balch, E. W. Brigham, W. Ellery, C. Hobbs, C. P. Nunn, A. Polhemus, and on foreign wools, R. L. Studley, H. A. Tilton and W. P. Wright.

Only a fair demand for goods in the men's wear and women's wear markets has prevailed of late. Civilian orders are still difficult to fill because of government needs, so that buyers are taking as much as they can get the mills to allot to them without considering the price. Whether the consumer next season will be willing to pay the price that the finished goods must inevitably cost is a much discussed question. The dealers are apparently reckoning somewhat on the volume of buying that has been in evidence this year. Everything now points to a good Easter trade for the retailer and if this does come about, he will probably be more anxious than ever to place further orders soon with the mills.

Spinners do not seem to know just what to do, since they feel that their sources of supply for the future are somewhat uncertain, although the Government has practically declared that it is not its intention to take over this year's domestic clip. Still, dealers in yarns say that mills are already asking in many instances for prices on yarns for the next light weight season, feeling that the best policy is to get their orders in early for this line of goods. As has been the case, however, for some time now, mills find it difficult to place orders very far in advance with the spinners, since the latter feel that the price changes are inevitable from time to time and that they ought not to take the risk of a steadily rising market.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Remington Typewriter Company and subsidiaries report for the year ending Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$2,255,134	\$2,015,945
Deprec.	579,000	600,486
Net inc.	1,676,134	1,415,459
Total adj.	4,983,424	3,296,290

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
BOSTON, Mass.—Figures representing Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$38,346,227	\$38,349,023
Deposits	6,239,463	6,262,757
Total	\$44,585,690	\$44,611,780

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$106,359.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
NORFOLK & WESTERN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Norfolk & Western road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows \$18,946,137 available for dividends, compared with \$21,800,074 for 1916, a decrease of \$2,853,937. After dividends on adjustment preferred, earnings on \$120,445,400 common were \$14.96 a share compared with \$17.52 a share on \$119,175,400 common in 1916. Income account compares:

	1917	Decrease
Total operating revenue	\$65,910,242	\$6,460,260
Net operating revenue	24,748,739	1,192,511
Net after taxes	19,651,817	3,807,450
Total net	23,182,055	2,978,517
Surplus at chgs.	18,946,137	2,853,937
Preferred divs.	919,677	95
Common divs.	8,826,460	488,281
Balance	8,293,841	3,342,233
Approp. for invest. in physical prop.	7,251,275	2,102,543
Surplus	1,142,566	1,239,690

*Increase.
President Maher says in part: The company's share of work on physical valuation has steadily progressed. To Dec. 31, 1917, its cost to the company was \$344,604. The work is about two-thirds completed, will be finished early in 1919.

Directors authorized subscription of \$4,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan and \$5,000,000 to the second Liberty Loan. Amount of the first loan allowed was \$1,039,500 and of the second \$3,222,000. To the first loan 2018 employees subscribed \$259,300 and 3481 for the second issue to the aggregate of \$369,600.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been recorded by which Harvard College takes title to another large tract of land in the vicinity of Soldiers Field and the Stadium, Brighton district. This land was purchased some time ago by Francis Higginson et al, with the intention of turning it over to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but it is now transferred to Harvard College. There are eight separate tracts containing in all about 1,315,639 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$81,000. There are some frame buildings on the property carrying about \$5500. Title was conveyed by the Charles River Land Trust, of which Francis L. Higginson et al are the trustees.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Ernest Drew has purchased from Zebadec E. Cliff, title coming through William N. Ambler, the frame house and 232½ square feet of land at 10-12 Cedar Park, Roxbury. The property is assessed on \$5200, of which \$700 is land value.

James A. Hulton has purchased the frame dwelling at 50-52 Bower Street from Joseph R. Dumas. The total amount is \$4700, and \$1100 of the amount is carried on the 232½ square feet of land.

LEASE IN SHOPPING DISTRICT

Torrey, Bright & Capen Co. have taken a long term lease from Joseph Walker, trustee, of the second floor and basement at 116 Boylston Street, overlooking the Common. The owner will make extensive alterations for the new tenants, who expect to occupy about June 1st. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier today are as follows: Schr Walham with 40,000 pounds of groundfish, Sylvania 88,000, J. M. Marshall 18,400, James and Esther 12,500, Little Elsie 3500, Mary E. Sennett 11,200 and Angelina C. Numan, with 21,600 pounds. The following schooners arrived with flatfish: Peerless with 5500 pounds, Little Fannie 7700, Three Links 3000, Sarah 6000, Marian 5000 and Yenta with 8200 pounds. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are: Steak cod \$13@14.75, market cod \$5@11.25, haddock \$10@11.25, steak pollock \$9.75@14.50, large hake \$12@13, small hake \$9@9.75 and steak cod \$8.50@19.25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Boats arriving here this morning brought in about 7000 flounders. Gill netters landed 15,000 to 20,000 pounds, mostly codfish.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, March 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore—H. Abrahams; Essex, Chicago—L. H. Levi of Seltz & Schwarz & Co.; Essex, Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex, Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros. & Co.; Essex, Lynn—J. G. H. Conby of Conby Shoe Co.; Lenox, Lynn—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox, Lynn—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour, Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour, New York—A. Lukowitz of Levinson Bros.; Essex, New York—William Keller of Morse & Rogers; Essex, Norwich, Conn.—R. Alexander; U. S. Philadelphia—Henry and Henry Bell Jr. of Bell & Bell Co.; Tour, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph Glaser of Kaufman & Co.; Essex, San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex, Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougall of McDougall Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis—G. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.;

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

McCRORY SALES LARGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The McCrory Stores report sales for February of \$500,596 which compare with \$477,237 for the similar month in 1916.

ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE OUTLOOK

Curtailment of Government Requirements Gives Hope That More Will Be Released for Use of the Civilian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, March 1.—Worsted spinners have this week received forms on which to make application for wool and tops for use in the civilian trade during the four months, April-July, which constitute the next rationing period. It is directed that applications should be for the net amount of wool or tops required to keep running during the four months such portion of their machinery as will be engaged on civil orders, making full allowances for the restriction of working hours now in force. At the same time spinners are informed regarding production for army purposes that deliveries of Shetland yarn, military gray yarn, and worsted yarn for blanket wraps will have to be maintained during the April-July period at the present rate, but that it is not expected that further orders will be given for any other yarns for delivery during this period.

Particulars are asked of counts, sort, and weight of all government orders (including yarns for standard goods), showing the estimated weight of each for delivery on April 1. This forecast shows a drastic curtailment of production on government account. Hosiery (Shetland and military gray) and blanket yarns are still wanted, but apparently the khaki trade is finished for the present. Whether it will be resumed or not will depend on the duration of the war, but if the position in regard to stocks of cloth is correctly understood, the cessation of production for four months will certainly entail no risk.

The trade is now anxious to know how much more wool will be released for civilian purposes on account of the curtailment of government needs. There is little hope of obtaining full equivalent of the surrendered government allocation, but if the civilian ration is not substantially increased disappointment will be bitter. At the same time, recent news regarding the shipping situation is not reassuring, and the Army Council, in deciding the quantity of wool to be released, will be largely guided by the estimate formed of the arrivals from overseas during the next few months.

It is semi-officially announced that the War Cabinet, after prolonged consideration, have determined that food shall have priority over all other demands in the allocation of shipping. It should be noted that the priority accorded to food is not over all other "war" demands. It is the subordination of food to other war demands that makes the statement significant. Food, for a long time, had a general priority in the allocation of shipping, but the goods which have had to give way have been relatively non-essential imports. Materials needed for war purposes, and the raw materials of the great industries, even when not directly subserving the prosecution of the war, have hitherto ranked for consideration on an equality with food itself.

Now, however, even materials for munition making are to take second place, and in such circumstances it can only be expected that wool will be left quite in the background. In fact, it is credibly reported that instructions have already been given that no more wool is to be shipped from Australia and New Zealand for six weeks. For the time being, the quantity of wool, and the full effect of the restriction will not be seen until the end of April.

With this decision goes the last hope of the mohair importers of getting mohair from South Africa. For weeks they have been importuning the Shipping Controller for tonnage to remove part at least of their recent extensive purchases, and while at one time there seemed to be a prospect of obtaining some concession, they have now been informed that nothing can be done for them. In the meantime the most is to be made of the stocks of wool available, and arrangements have been made for carbonizers to work day and night in order to deal with the accumulation of excessively burry wools. According to the Labor Gazette, published by the Board of Trade, the shortage of wool was much felt in the worsted trade during January, and there was some decline in employment, compared with the previous month. Nearly 80 per cent of the workpeople were working less than 55½ hours (chiefly 50 hours), about 2 per cent were still on overtime, and the remainder were on full time. In the woolen industry, the position was somewhat better. Nearly 50 per cent of the workpeople were working less than 55½ hours (chiefly 50 hours), while between 5 and 10 per cent were still on overtime, and the remainder on full time.

After March 31 the current schedule of fixed issue prices for wool and tops is subject to revision, and the belief is general that the Wool Department will make a further all-round advance. There is really no reason why prices should be raised again, for the 10 per cent advance in December more than covered increases in freight, insurance, and warehousing charges, and if what has been said by defenders of the department about the economies effected by centralization and the elimination of the middleman, is to be believed, it cannot be that an advance is needed to cover working expenses. There is, however, a suspicion that the department is out to make large profits in relief of taxation, or it may have

the idea that higher prices will help to check consumption.

A brisk business has been done recently in alpaca, as the result of which Liverpool is now bare of stock, and sales are being made "to arrive." The following are the latest prices: Arequipa fleece, 64d.; short fleece, 61d.; Tacna, 60d.; skin, 59d.; coarse fleece, 57d.; seconds, 48d. Needless to say, these figures are all records.

DIVIDENDS

The Stanton Oil Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 3 per cent payable April 13 on stock of record April 1.

The Detroit Edison Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record on April 1.

The Argonaut Consolidated Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable March 25 on stock of record March 18.

The Fairbanks-Morse Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable March 30 on stock of record March 19.

The Arlington Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and a special dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 19.

The Kansas City Southern Road has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

The Colorado Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 on stock of record March 30.

The Riordan Pulp & Paper Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock payable March 30 on stock of record March 27.

The Canadian Cotton Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, increasing annual rate from 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

The board of trustees of the Northwestern Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred, payable April 1, to stock of record March 23, 1918.

The Procter & Gamble Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 on stock of record at the close of business March 25.

The Gillette Safety Razor Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 2, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record April 2.

The directors of the Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$20 a share, payable March 30 to holders of record March 21. Three months ago \$5 was declared, and \$20 was declared six months ago.

The West Moreland Coal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 on stock of record at 3 p. m. March 20. This is the first dividend on the new stock. The last dividend on the old stock was 4 per cent, paid on Jan. 1, last.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8½	8¾
do etfs	6	8
Big Ledge	1½	1¼
Boston & Mont.	6½	6¾
Butte Detroit	5	5
Caledonia	43½	45
Calumet & Jer.	1½	1½
Canada Cop.	2	2½
Cons. Arizona	115	118
Cons. Arizona	2	2½
Cosden & Co.	7	7½
Curtiss	28½	30
Dixie	10½	10¾
Prest. Nat. Cop.	2	2½
Glenbrook	35	35½
Goldfields Cons.	9-32	10
Green Monster	¾	¾
Howe Sound	4¼	4½
Jerome Verde	5	5½
Jumbo	14	16
Lake Tort. Boat	3¼	3¾
Marine Cop.	35	38
Max Munitions	¾	¾
Merritt	17½	18½
McKin Par	43½	48
Met. Petrol.	10½	10¾
Midwest Oil	104	104½
Midwest Refining	104	106
New Cornelia	16½	17¼
Nixon	6½	1¼
Okla. P. & R.	6½	6¾
Okmulgee	9¼	9½
Peerless	16	17
Penn. Ky.	5¼	5½
Provident	51	52
Sapulpa Ref.	8	8¼
Sequoia Oil	1½	1¼
Sinclair Gulf	17	18½
Smith Motors	37½	38
Stewart Min.	2½	2½
Submarine Boat	12	12½
Success Min.	12	13
United Motors	27¼	27½
Un Verde Ext.	37½	38
U. S. Steam	4½	5
Victoria	4½	5
Wright-Martin	7¼	7½

HOMESTEAK MINING'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Homestake Mining Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows a net income of \$1,195,383 after all charges, including \$563,600 reserve for depreciation and \$843,930 reserve for depletion, as compared with \$1,823,520 for 1916. In 1916 no deduction was made for depletion, and dividends paid in 1917 totaled \$1,959,048, compared with \$2,210,208 the year before. After dividends for the year there was a deficit of \$763,665.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	30½	32
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	96
Illinois Oil	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line	82	95
Midwest Refining	32	34
Ohio Oil	326	330
Prairie Oil & Gas	470	475
Prairie Pipe	270	275
Standard Oil (Ind.)	213	218
Standard Oil (Ind.)	432	435
Standard Oil (Ky.)	320	320
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	523	530
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	280	284

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TWO-STORY brick building of four tenements, occupied by permanent, good-paying tenants; owner leaving State. B 232 Monitor Office, Boston.

LINCOLN DAY
OBSERVED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The 109th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in London by a gathering and concert at the Cafe Monico given by the London section of the United States Navy League.

The chair was taken by Mr. R. Newton Crane, who said that it was the first occasion within his memory on which the anniversary had been celebrated in London. He recalled the early days of the American Civil War, which he well remembered, and of which the last two years of the present great war forcibly reminded him. Month after month, year after year had passed by without apparently any immediate prospect of the lifting of the heavy pall. There had been an actively growing party insisting upon peace—peace by negotiation, peace in any way so long as it came. During all that time there was one figure who stood out conspicuously, holding the people by his wonderful qualities of mentality and foresight. That was the man whose memory they were celebrating. Let them possess his patience, his fortitude, and his loving kindness.

Mr. F. W. Wile drew a comparison between the letter of Horace Greeley to Lincoln and the celebrated Lansdowne letter of recent date. Lincoln's position had been that the North had accepted the war and had not begun it. He had accepted it for an object, and when that object was accomplished the war would end; and he said, "I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished." Referring to President Wilson's speech in reply to those of Count von Hertling and Count Cernin, he said that they knew from that day's news from Washington that he had another Lincoln in the White House. A man as averse to war as Lincoln was, and who faced his immeasurable trials and sacrifices unflinchingly and unafraid. They had gone to war for democracy, and they could only wage it successfully if they tackled it from every standpoint in a democratic manner. They must not commit the blunder of fighting it in the dark. They had to advise the war, not to keep it out of sight and hush it up.

Mr. Irvin Cobb quoted President Wilson's words spoken to a man from England in explanation of America's seeming tardiness in assuming her share of the burden of the war. The President had said: "I believe it is better, and I believe history will show it was better, for us to come into the war late with a united country behind us, than to come into it early, with our country divided." Two years ago, said Mr. Cobb, no man could have been elected President of the United States except on a peace platform. Today no man could be elected President of the United States except on a war platform. As a new man from America, he was rather proud of the things Americans were doing now. He asked his audience to consider what the average English mother would say if she were asked to send her boy into California, for instance, to prevent the Mexicans from imperiling the civilization of Texas. That, in a way, was what the American mother was doing willingly and gladly. They were having compulsory rationing in London and were accepting it because it was necessary. In America they were on rations. They had two meatless days a week and one wheatless day. They were cutting down their sugar and saving their butter. This was being done in order that their soldiers and the soldiers of their allies might be fed. They were doing it voluntarily and gladly. After referring to other sacrifices that the American people were making to help England and France to make the world safe for representative government, Mr. Cobb said he thought every man might take heart from what had happened when the Tuscania went down, when that British crew and that American regiment of inland Yankees, who probably had never been on salt water before, stood to attention and the British sang "God Save the King," and the Americans sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," both to the same allied air.

Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, described an incident on the same occasion. A man, he said, was swinging down a rope into one of the lifeboats when he saw, a little distance off, an upturned boat and a man struggling in the water to get to it. Instead of swinging down into the lifeboat the man on the rope swung himself out to reach the upturned boat and save the other man—and save him he did. It was not an exceptional thing; that was the kind of stuff these American soldiers were made of.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Fort Newton, Lord Charnwood and others.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—East 1/2 of lot 6, block 216, city of Great Falls, Montana. A business location, on block front in business district; modern city improvements, paved street and alley, cement walk, cluster electric street lights. Small building on lot rents for \$40.00 per month. Price \$7,500 part cash, balance on time. For further information address MISS M. BAKER (Owner), Belmont, Mass. Tel. 1227.

FOR SALE—Single 10-room house; 6000 feet of land. Address C. W. KEELER, 128 Central St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 1227.

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WANTED IN BOSTON

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EXPERIENCED, capable; must be Protestant. Address A 203, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Girl as housemaid and waitress; Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Sunday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings off. Call at 500 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21 or 22. Will pay local fare.

COMPETENT COOK willing to assist with laundry in a family of three; 40 minutes from New York City. MISS MIKE HYMAN, McNeil Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A competent girl or woman to take care of two children; ages one and three. Telephone N. W. 728 or write 33 Somerset Road, West Newton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small family; no laundry; refs. required. Add. BLANCHE HIGHT, 241 Highland Ave., Somerville. Tel. Som. 5038-M.

WANTED—Stenographer-priv. sec. for gentleman whose office is in Boston and number of office in country. F. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—White woman for general housework and cooking in family of three; Dallas, Tex. Add. GEO. A. LAKE, 1901 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Operators, Singer machine, treble, satin, sat. good; work week. Add. PERHAM & MOIRBACH, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS and office workers desiring positions with reliable firms call immediately. MacNeill Agency, 204th St., 21 Park Row, N. Y. C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for three year child; must be competent, young and have refs. Add. 22, 317 West 99th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS—Office assistants; excellent openings. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 West 42nd St., New York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
SECRETARY—Stenographer experienced in varied commercial lines desires position where initiative, executive ability and individuality can be utilized. B 41, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CHILD'S NURSE—American, 9 years' experience, desires permanent position; full charge infant or two young children; refs. \$200. Refs. M 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

LADY, whose only son is drafted, desires to help others as attendant or companion; can go anywhere; highest references. R. S. Monitor, 621 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—Lady of refinement, cheerful disposition and good refs., desires position as companion; willing to travel. Add. L. M., 86 Brown Ave., Roslindale, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Companion desired position; good plain sewer and reader; also neat b. k. Address Miss E. Rice, Hillside School, Greenwich, Mass.

BY BOOKKEEPER, secretary, stenographer; several years' varied experience; good accounts. Address T 16, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—Attendant for infant or adult; willing to travel. Address B 40, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

GIRL desires work by day or hour; morning or chamber work; references. MRS. L. J. HILL, 29 Dover St., Suite 2, Boston.

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WANTED—Position as nursery maid or attendant. Address E 24, Monitor Office, Boston.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

GERMANY, 1815-1890.
PRUSSIA ASCENDANT

"Germany, 1815-1890." By Sir Adolphus William Ward, F. B. A., Litt. D., master of Peterhouse, Vol. II, 1852-1871. With sections by Spencer Wilkinson, Chichele professor of military history, Oxford. Cambridge. The University Press. 12s. net.

This second volume of Sir Adolphus Ward's history of Germany traces the evolution of the ascendancy of Prussia over her great rival German state from the time of the revived confederation after Ulmütz. A period of reaction had been reached, which promised ill for the furtherance of national aspirations and which called for unity between the two leading German powers in the face of political complications due in no small measure to the "overbearing personal influence of Tzar Nicholas I."

Sir Adolphus Ward deals with a complex period with great lucidity, basing his narrative mainly upon Sybel's history, and for the later developments of the Schleswig-Holstein question upon the papers of his father, who was accredited to the Hanseatic towns from 1860 to 1870. Isolated as Prussia was after Ulmütz, she had secured a firm foundation for her future policy by the support she received from the smaller states of Germany, and the steps which gradually and surely led to her ultimate ascendancy over Austria are traced in detail. The coalition between Austria and Prussia against Denmark had within it the seeds of dissolution which Prussian statesmen were not slow to foster into growth. The position of Austria was not a happy one. She had estranged Russia and her sway in Italy was threatened by the designs of Napoleon III; she needed the friendship of Prussia to enable her to retain her Italian possessions, but hesitated to purchase it at the cost of Prussian supremacy in the Germanic Confederation. Influences were at work which were inimical to Austrian leadership, notwithstanding the political troubles which faced the Prussian monarchy and seemed to threaten the hopes of Prussian statesmen for German unity under their aegis. When the future seemed dark and uncertain a step of far-reaching consequences, the reorganization of the Prussian Army by Von Roon, provided a firm foundation for the assurance of the Prussian hegemony which Bismarck made the cornerstone of his policy.

Bismarck's hour struck when he received Roon's telegram, "Periculum in mora. Dépêchez-vous" ("Delay is dangerous. Hasten"), and hurried from Paris to Potsdam. From that moment to the hour of his dismissal by the hands of the present Kaiser he triumphed over all difficulties; concentrating his genius upon one supreme aim, he, a true son of Prussia, but with sinner and wider vision than his successors, achieved for his country an ideal which from time to time had animated its strongest thinkers.

Having told the story, with considerable detail, of Schleswig-Holstein and the rupture between Austria and Prussia which was followed by the Austro-Prussian War, the crippling of Austria, and establishment of the North German Confederation, Sir Adolphus Ward unfolds, step by step, the Bismarckian policy which isolated France, led to the War of 1870, and firmly established the claim of Prussia "to lead a united Germany."

The success attending German arms had a twofold effect: one immediate, the other not evident until later. It aroused a national feeling which hitherto had been wanting in order to insure the full achievement of Bismarck's policy. It also enabled Germany to crown that success with what she believed to be her future security, an impregnable frontier in the possession of Alsace-Lorraine, but which proved to hold within it the seed of future war. The statesmanship, even of Bismarck, founded as it was upon the doctrine that might is right, could not foresee the inevitable sequel. The story of Thiers' efforts to arouse the sympathy of the rest of Europe with France in her plight is a pathetic one and the simple and direct manner of its telling adds to its pathos. Thiers' failure only stimulated Germany to add more ruthlessly to her demands, and Bismarck's dream of calling into being a new empire became an actuality; he had achieved his life-work.

Sir Adolphus Ward has confined himself to statements of facts, leaving intelligent readers to draw their own conclusions, and has ably carried out the purpose for which the work has been written—the tracing of historical causes leading to contemporary events. Appended to the volume is an excellent bibliography.

That indefatigable writer, George W. E. Russell, has produced yet another memoir, that of his friend "Basil Wilberforce." Wilberforce, who was not distinguished by diligence when at school, had one great asset for a successful career. He was the son of a bishop, generally known as "Soapy Sam," who, when Bishop of Winchester, exercised his patronage by presenting his son to the living of St. Mary's, Southampton. This unblushing piece of nepotism gave Basil Wilberforce a good start in his career, and his subsequent friendship with Mr. Gladstone led to his nomination in after years to a canonry at Westminster.

CENTRAL AMERICA.
BY W. H. KOEBEL

"Central America: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador." By W. H. Koebel. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Readers may well be attracted to this latest volume of the Koebel series on South American countries by the comprehensive title and the general and increasing interest in the district covered. It is not every day that we get the opportunity to read a modern book about Central America, but it cannot be denied that this present volume is hardly up to the standard which the reader might be led to anticipate by the interest of the preceding volume in this series, particularly such as those on Paraguay and Uruguay. This volume is uniform with those and is made effective with good printing and reasonably good illustrations, but the text is cursory and unconvincing. A reader will almost bespeak some guaranty that the author has actually acquired first-hand knowledge about the countries about which he writes so freely. Certainly any such first-hand knowledge would seem to be rather less

than more of the major part of each chapter. There is too much evidence of rewriting from previous works, and it might almost be said that the very points which a present-day reader would wish to have covered by first-hand information are either neglected or covered by reference to some previous work.

A general survey of the discoveries and early exploration which made the Isthmian and Central American countries known to the Old World takes up the opening chapters of the book. Following this are chapters on the Colonial period and its government, the beginning of trade, and general descriptive matter, with comment on the political and geographical aspects. Half a dozen chapters are given respectively to the most important countries; there are two chapters on British interests in that part of the world; and the work ends with historical and commercial appendices, the latter giving valuable tabular statements of trade conditions, like the data given in previous volumes of this series about the countries previously dealt with. A good map of Central America is bound with the book.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—To the small number of books of travel issued since the outbreak of the war Mrs. Mary Gaunt has added a volume entitled "A Broken Journey," in which she narrates her experiences when returning to England from the Far East through Russia at the beginning of hostilities. After crossing through Norway, Sweden, and Finland she was captured in the Baltic. She is said to be the first English woman who made a stay in the Russian settlement of Saghalien.

Among the numerous books for the young which are a feature of this period of the year is a volume of stories about the Spanish main from the hand of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, called "Mortallone and Aunt Trinidad." It is published by Arrow-Smith.

The "William Blake Society" have printed an edition of the ballad of "Little Tom the Sailor" with a reproduction of Blake's two engravings, in celebration of Blake's one hundred and sixtieth birthday. Blake refers to his work upon these engravings in a letter mentioned by his biographer, Gilchrist. The ballad was not written by Blake but by Hayley.

Messrs. Maunsell have published the second volume of Padraic Pearse's collected verse under the title "Songs of Irish Rebels and Specimens From an Irish Anthology." Pearse translated the songs from the Gaelic, and the specimens were collected from peasants in various districts in Ireland, also in Gaelic.

Mr. Karslake has now issued the fourth volume, part IV, of "Book Auction Records," completing his records of the sales of 1916-1917. The work, which contains an index of over 100 pages, is a condensation of the sale catalogues of the year, including two sales held in New York.

Macmillans announce for publication early in the new year the "Life of Sir William Ramsay," the eminent chemist, which Sir William Tilden recently completed. Among the most important papers which Sir William Ramsay wrote are those on "The Molecular Surface-Energy of Liquids," "Neon, Krypton, and Xenon," "Three New Atmospheric Gases," and "Argon," a New Constituent of the Atmosphere. This last was written in conjunction with Lord Rayleigh.

In "Letters and Recollections of Algernon Charles Swinburne," published by John Murray, the editors have striven to show that the view generally held as to the influence of Watts-Dunton over Swinburne during their residence together at the Pines, has for the most part been mistaken, and that Swinburne had not merged his identity in that of his friend. One instance will be recalled in Mr. Gosse's life of the poet, showing that Swinburne was quite capable of taking a line of his own when strongly moved to do so.

That indefatigable writer, George W. E. Russell, has produced yet another memoir, that of his friend "Basil Wilberforce." Wilberforce, who was not distinguished by diligence when at school, had one great asset for a successful career. He was the son of a bishop, generally known as "Soapy Sam," who, when Bishop of Winchester, exercised his patronage by presenting his son to the living of St. Mary's, Southampton. This unblushing piece of nepotism gave Basil Wilberforce a good start in his career, and his subsequent friendship with Mr. Gladstone led to his nomination in after years to a canonry at Westminster.

In the volume of "Georgian Poetry, 1916-1917," published by the Poetry Bookshop, are poems from the pens of 18 writers, among them Mr. Masefield, W. H. Davies, Robert Nichols, Walter de la Mare, John Drinkwater, Wilfrid W. Gibson, J. C. Squire and Siegfried Sassoon. Like its predecessors it is representative of the work of the younger poets of the day.

It was almost inevitable that under the present conditions the subject of vernacular education in India should come to the forefront, and H. A. Stark has done a public service by issuing his work on "Vernacular Education in Bengal from 1813 to 1912," more especially if, as is probable, it gives an impetus to the promotion of a wider system generally of vernacular education. The volume is published by the General Publishing Company, Calcutta.

THE PORT OF RYE
AND ITS CHARM

"An Old Gate of England." By A. G. Bradley. London: Robert Scott. 6s. net.

Those who have experienced the pleasure even of a visit to Rye realize, if they analyze their feelings, how difficult, if not impossible, it is for the pen of any writer to convey an adequate expression of its unique attractions. Of its charms and those of its surrounding marshes, many chronic-



In Watchell Street, Rye; from a drawing by Marion E. G. Bradley

lers, from the days of Matthew of Paris, have sung, and many more will doubtless follow in their footsteps.

Of the seven "Cinque Ports" Rye and Winchelsea have claimed particular notice; and small wonder, for they are unique, and Rye is especially so. Why, it may be asked, is it so difficult to define satisfactorily the various attractions of a seaport which was not admitted to the "brotherhood" of the Cinque Ports, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, until near the close of the Twelfth Century? Those who know Rye best will reply that the town's attractions are so varied and numerous that they are only revealed in all their fullness to those who have become identified with its life by long sojourn within its walls. Rye has been compared by some rash people to foreign towns, but every one who knows it is fully conscious that Rye is incomparable, for Rye is just Rye—unique in itself, unique in its surroundings.

But like so many sublimity things, even the attractions of Rye have their drawbacks in the eyes of its inhabitants. Has not Henry James alluded to the pilgrimage of artists and art-classes who thronged the roadway to Lamb House—"Leading a train of English and American lady pupils, they distribute their disciples at selected spots. . . . There are ancient doorsteps which are used for their convenience of view and where the fond proprietor going and coming has to pick his way among paraphernalia, or to take flying leaps over industry and genius?" Yet Henry James never tired of taking these flying leaps, for the compensations were many, and great.

There is a retrospective charm in Mr. Bradley's pages for those who like to dwell in the past, and the district in which Rye is situated is eloquent of England's past. The story of the "Brotherhood of the Ports," often told as it has been, is ever of unflagging interest, and Mr. Bradley gives an excellent outline of its romantic history, an outline which will not exhaust the patience of the general reader for whom his volume is intended. The district owes some of its attraction doubtless to its connection with a stirring and eventful past, but it owes attractions which make an even stronger appeal to those possessed of artistic perception. Rye can not only boast of an incomparable position, and no one who has gone by road from Winchelsea to Rye can ever forget the picture before him as he passes through the Strand Gate at Winchelsea; it can claim unique streets such as the like of which no other town can boast, and the Mermaid Inn with its folded linen patterned oak paneling and magnificent open chimney hearth. Even the cobbled streets of Rye are different from the cobbled streets of every other town in England. Like Rye itself they have a character all their own.

Second in interest only to Rye is Winchelsea, even though old Winchelsea no longer exists and its site, submerged in the Thirteenth Century, is now grassy land. Winchelsea, as we know it today is a remarkable example of early English town planning conceived by Edward I, who deputed the carrying out of his scheme to Bishop John de Kirkby of Ely. The rectangular arrangement of the streets can still be traced, but the town which saw so many stirring incidents is now a quiet village containing ruined fragments of great beauty which testify to its historic past. But of all the "Brotherhood" Rye and Winchelsea attract not only because of their memories, but also because of their present charms—charms which defy de-

scription and must be seen to be understood and appreciated. Apart from all historical association, the marsh land and upland villages lying between Hastings and Hythe make an indefinable appeal to lovers of the quiet and remote, and it is pleasant to visit them again in company with Mr. Bradley and recall former impressions and moments of refreshing exhilaration. The district, with its contrasts of snug homesteads, and weird waste, is one which it is impossible for an ardent lover of country life to visit too often.



In Watchell Street, Rye; from a drawing by Marion E. G. Bradley

VIRGINIA'S HISTORY
UNDER THE STUARTS

"Virginia Under the Stuarts." By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Ph.D. Princeton University Press. \$1.50 net.

This is a monograph, embodying much of the information respecting the history of the colony of Virginia from 1607 to 1683 that has come to light during the past generation, derived mostly from the correspondence in the British Public Record Office, and also from journals, letters and other documents preserved in England.

New England as a section first bred historians who explored this period of British imperial expansion and colonization, and for a long time the origins of representative government in British North America were discussed from the New England standpoint. Lately there has been study of the attitude of the Stuarts toward the settlers in the South and the contest that went on there, first between the governors and the colonists as a whole, and secondly between the landed aristocracy on the one hand and the rising middle class. Commercial and economic as well as political injustices in the course of time welded the Virginian colony into defiance of the Stuarts and their official satellites and trained the people in those fundamentals of home rule and independence that a century later had classic expression by men like Henry Mason, Washington and Madison.

The worth of this "study" is that it shows how the class distinctions of the colony were broken down by oppression and injustice in London, how the royal governors were taught their place, and how the House of Burgesses slowly but surely came into power. Incidentally there is detailed analysis of the causes of the Bacon Rebellion and its fruits as one of the first uprisings of the many against the few that American history records.

A GUIDE TO SEEING
PICTURESQUE OREGON

"Oregon, the Picturesque." By Thomas D. Murphy. Boston: The Page Company. \$2.50 net.

Somewhat reminiscent of the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing is this book or, for greater accuracy—since the wolf is so tame and the clothing so gorgeous—of Aesop's barnyard fowl that paraded in peacock's raiment. Richly bound, it is magnificently illustrated and of great dignity of proportion. Compared to all this splendor, the text, uninspired as Baedeker, but more pretentious, prosaic and matter of fact as a Cook's tour, is a trifle startling as an anticlimax.

However, to any one planning a motor trip through the less widely traveled sections of eastern Oregon and northern California, it will be of vital interest to know what roads are well engineered, what roads are not, what hotels are first class, but expensive, what hotels are only fair but modest in their rates; how many spare tires one should carry; how much water and gasoline one should provide for. A romantic guide is of course all very well but one does not like to get stranded miles from anywhere. No motorist, heeding Mr. Murphy's instructions, will find himself in such predicament.

For all its presumptuous disguise, Mr. Murphy's book is a guide book, no more, but certainly no less. Every city, mountain range, lake and every view is painstakingly catalogued and their respective histories faithfully recorded. The cost of everything is precisely estimated. What more could one ask of any guide book?

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

"I remember well the spot where I read those volumes for the first time. It was beneath a large platanus tree in the ruins of what had been intended for an old-fashioned arbor in the garden. The summer day sped on so fast that, notwithstanding the sharp appetite of 13, I forgot the hour of dinner, was sought for with anxiety, and was found all entranced in my intellectual banquet." The volumes were Percy's "Reliques"; the words are Sir Walter Scott's; the feeling expressed is one which has been experienced by many others both old and young; and to the ballads which he discovered in his boyhood at a period of acute awakening to the problems of life we owe the "Border Minstrelsy."

The peculiar quality possessed by the border ballads which distinguishes them from the work of other poets is a somewhat complex one. Their popularity is due to several causes. The strength of their appeal lies partly in their direct simplicity and freshness, but this strength lies still deeper. They appeal through their directness and simplicity to something fundamental in the human mentality throughout the ages. The incidents which they relate, though in themselves rough, pertaining to a time when society was more rough hewn than it is today, are the incidents common to daily life, and those of us for whom ballads have an attraction would not feel its force unless ballad poetry touched a spring in human nature which persists in all stages of society. The directness with which the best ballads reflect the facts of the life with which they deal accounts in part for the perpetuation of their popularity.

In "A New Study of English Poetry" Sir Henry Newbolt is highly instructive upon the subject of British ballads, a subject which deserves more attention than it has received in England. Nearly every one of us has his favorite ballad, but as Sir Henry truly says, if the followers of Douglas could not enter the territory of Percy "except for hostile purposes, no such antagonisms are known among the lovers of ballads; their choice may vary, but the reason of their choice is the same." Exactly when or where many of the old ballads originated may never be known; but the story which runs through the British ballad is often the same as that to be found in the Danish or Scandinavian. The instances of resemblance between those of different countries are so numerous as to point to their origin in an early stage of social development, when the influence of rhythm probably was felt more acutely if not more consciously by people generally than is the case now. The expression of feeling in rhythmic speech which is peculiar and natural to early stages of social development, is closely associated with the innate love of music, and the association of ballads with early folk-tunes seems as beyond dispute as is their association with dancing.

This association is well expressed by Sir Henry Newbolt in accounting for the origin of poetry—"the rhythmic instinct of life begot the effort which was made to hand the ballads down from generation to generation been followed by an equally sustained effort to collect ballads from those who knew them by heart, more examples of this popular form of poetry would be known to us. It is not an unfair inference to draw, from the fact that ballads are still improvised among the peasants in Russia at their rustic dances, that they were similarly improvised in Scotland and on the Scottish borders. The close identity running through the ballads of the different European countries helps to support this view. Gummere attributes the origin of dance, song, and poetry to a communal consent, which points to the antiquity of its origin. In their recitation throughout the centuries, however much the language might alter, the underlying ideas, the same beliefs, remained constant. In their recital of historical events, the ballads appeal to something which the world has never outgrown, and much of the popularity of the early singers, who, as Professor Ker has said, had "their eyes open upon life," was due to the fact that they improvised and sang of contemporary facts.

It was due also to the basic fact that they made the realm in which they lived akin to the world in which their hearers dwelt; a point which Sir Henry Newbolt brings out so well when he says "the light which transfigures life for us is the light of his (the poet's) dream, the native land of his spirit, and afterwards, if we will, of ours." Great poetry is never an escape from life; it is the desire for life renewed. The world of which the ballads sang was more or less familiar to its contemporary listeners, but the picture they gave of it touched a spring that animates men of all times. So the pedler of the Middle Ages who happened to be a shrewd judge of human nature was careful to include in his pack a selection of ballads with which to appeal to the village maiden. If he touched this spring, Autolycus found reader purchasers for his miscellaneous wares. Nor was the purchase of ballads confined to villages; Barn-

abé Chausard, the great Lyons printer, found among the learned men of the Fifteenth and beginning of the Sixteenth centuries many eager readers of the fugitive pieces he issued, and among these readers was Rabelais.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—William Jennings Bryan and William Howard Taft have debated "World Peace" in the columns of newspapers, and now the volume entitled "World Peace" (George H. Doran, \$1.25 net) is ready.

Coningsby Dawson's next book, "The Glory of the Trenches," will interpret the motives of men who fight in the trenches as a British-American literary man turned officer and warrior sees them. His "Carry On: Letters in Wartime" has gone into a nineteenth edition.

In support of the food conservation campaign one of the leading cook-book makers of the country, as official lecturer, is to tour the country as Mrs. Uncle Sam, her itinerary being traveled for her by a film record that 150,000,000 persons are to see.

For teachers and educational administrators "The Life of Naomi Norsworthy" (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.50 net) by Frances Caldwell Higgins, will be a classic, since it tells the story of a teacher's career illustrating consummately the value of character to any person expecting to be great in the noble profession of teaching. Miss Norsworthy profoundly influenced successive classes of men and women in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

Francis Carlin is the pen name of a New York business man whose verse published in "My Ireland" is attracting attention, owing to its singing quality and fine voicing of the Celtic spirit.

"Your Vote and How to Use It," by Mrs. Raymond Brown has been officially adopted by the New York State Suffrage Party for educational purposes with the recently enfranchised women of the Empire State.

Prof. Paul Shorey's brilliant polemical essay on "The Assault on Humanism," which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly last year as a philippic against the rapidly growing utilitarian theory of education, has been issued in attractive form in the Atlantic Monograph Series.

Ralph Adams Cram has a book in the press entitled "The Great Thousand Years," which will contain Mr. Cram's solution to some of the problems he raised in "The Nemesis of Mediocrity," a work rather pessimistic in tone, written with the avowed purpose of stirring public thought to a consideration of some of the present-day shortcomings as Mr. Cram sees them.

"Filmdom," that is the motion picture production center of Los Angeles, Cal., is to be described realistically by Rob. Wagner in "Film-Folk" which one of the leading New York houses is to publish.

Haverford College, founded and supported by Pennsylvania Quakers, has had its creditable history chronicled by President Emeritus Isaac Sharpless.

Sidney L. Gulick, who is pro-Japanese in his sympathies, in "American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship" deals with the vexed subject of Asiatic immigration and the American aversion thereto.

Mrs. Waldo Richards, who previously had shown her skill in anthology making, has gathered in "The Melody of Earth," a selection of verse dealing with gardens.

Felix Adler, founder of the Ethical Culture Movement in the United States, has written what is virtually an autobiography in his book "An Ethical Philosophy of Life."

A clever publisher of a first biography of a well-known story-writer has induced the latter to give his opinion of his portrait, which comment is being skillfully used in advertising the book.

Miss Vida Scudder of Boston and Wellesley College, leader among the "Christian Socialists" of the country, has written "The Church and the Hour," as her contribution to the controversy of the day as to the alleged "failure of Christianity."

Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield in "Portraits and Backgrounds" discloses a new writer of biographies of women, who may do in her field what Gamaliel Bradford has begun to do so successfully in his.

In "Journalism for High Schools" there is technical advice for youths who conduct school papers and aspire to higher forms of journalism later in life.

The April Century, in an article called "A General Staff for Peace," by Glenn Frank, will set forth the desirability of having a national commission busy in planning for reconstruction following the war and preparing a "peace book" of a new sort, from which data can be gathered for political, labor, educational and other group leaders. On the diplomatic side such a commission of experts drawn from civilian life already is at work.

A cheaper edition of the collected works of Ambrose Bierce is advertised which will make this satirist better known.

A HISTORY OF INDIA
FROM EARLY TIMES

"History of India From the Earliest Times to the Present Day." By Capt. J. J. Trotter. Revised edition brought up to 1911. By W. H. Hutton, B. D., S. F. C. K. 10s. 6d. net.

Captain Trotter's history closed with the year 1898, and to the original work Archdeacon Hutton has added two chapters in which he gives a brief summary of the chief political events affecting India during the viceregalities of Lords Curzon and Minto. Not only have numerous changes taken place in India since 1898, the effects of which promise to be far reaching, but the country also has not escaped the feeling of unrest which has affected the whole world. It is impossible to see the immediate effects even of these changes in proper perspective, and many years must elapse before their ultimate influence upon the country's welfare can be appraised at its true value.

Archdeacon Hutton has shown judgment therefore in confining himself to chronicling the chief events of the years from 1898 to 1911 and in avoiding the expression of opinion upon some of the burning and controversial questions which require handling, with tact and sympathy. As only 45 pages are devoted to the period with which he deals, it is obvious that it was impossible to give more than the briefest survey of the most important events.

Captain Trotter's volume has proved of use to that large class of readers which has not the desire to study more copious works, and it has helped them to understand the successive stages of a somewhat tangled web of conquest spread over many centuries, and to realize the magnitude of the task which has presented itself to succeeding viceroys. The latter part of the period with which the present editor has had to deal has been marked by movements of far-reaching importance in their bearing upon the future of the relations between Great Britain and the natives of India, and the changes foreshadowed will call for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. Archdeacon Hutton's opinion that "Lord Curzon of Kedleston came to India with a knowledge of its politics and problems greater than that possessed by any of his predecessors who had not actually worked in the country as servants of the company or the Crown" is shared by most people capable of judging. His review of Lord Curzon's administration is characterized by clearness and impartiality.

"THE RED, RED DAWN"

"The Red, Red Dawn." By James A. Mackereth. London. Erskine Macdonald Ltd. 3s. 6d. Net.

By his volumes, "A Son of Cain" and "On the Face of a Star," Mr. Mackereth has assured for himself a place among his contemporaries singers. Like so many others, he has been stirred to expression by the crash of the present conflict, but in the volume under notice, which contains verses written during the past three years, it must be admitted that when singing of the war he is not at his strongest. He seems to be most himself when he is singing of nature as he sees it more immediately around him. His vigor is stronger than his individuality.

As his "Ode on the Passing of Autumn" was one of the most distinctive in the collection included in "A Son of Cain," so "Hospice," in the present volume, shows him at his best. It is not his fault if in these lines we fail to feel "the hush of the woodland." In this poem the reader can share with him the influence of Nature's peace:

So quiet the leaves and the bracken; yet
the lichen and fern on each beam
Seemed sensate, akin to my being the life
in each age-hoar tree;
And the immanent essence said somewhat
too deep for all sound to my soul,
And deeper than mortal can measure its
meaning to me.

From the hush and the heaven of Thy
green from the patience and power
of Thy peace,
Oh, touch us with that which abides, the
eternal serene and secure
That is mute amid tempest, and pure o'er
the shocks of the passions that cease,
That to faith and truth evermore is a
"light and a lure!"

The lectures on the Philosophy of Mathematics, given at the University of Illinois, by James Byrnie Shaw, published by the Open Court Company, bring up to date some of the best thought of men who see mathematics in its relation to beauty and duty, and not as distinctly and wholly utilitarian in its purpose, which is the popular view.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

"A Cynical Peace"

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON has done yeoman service to the allied cause, but he has perhaps never done greater service than when he protested against the conclusion of what he termed "a cynical peace." There is not, of course, the faintest doubt that amongst the cards in the German hand is "a cynical peace." Thwarted in the efforts for which the war was undertaken, the efforts, that is to say, to establish the Mittel-Europa wedge and the Hamburg to Baghdad railway, Germany is now turning her eyes towards an alternative in the shape of a Hamburg-Odessa-Turkish railway. The calculation upon which such an idea is based is that of bartering her grip on Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, and Asia Minor, for a grip on Southern Russia and Turkestan. Now everybody knows that valuable as such an acquisition would be, it would by no means make up for the loss of the territory originally aimed at, whilst, in addition to this, it would necessitate what Mr. Henderson calls a cynical deal with the Allies.

Quite apart, however, from anything else, Mr. Henderson, speaking largely in the name of the British Trade Unionists, sees that such a peace would be only another Peace of Frankfurt, in other words, merely an opening for another war. Just as the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine made the war of today inevitable, so the cynical seizure of the Russian provinces would make a Russia Irredenta along the shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian. Nor would it ultimately in any way satisfy Berlin. What the Leipzigstrasse would inevitably do, would be to set to work to raise a huge army of Turcomans and Cossacks with which, in due time, to strike a new blow for the Hamburg-Baghdad route. Therefore, a cynical peace would not be a peace at all. Or it would at the best be a Peace of Amiens, a peace, that is to say, invented for the express purpose of giving one side, in the present war, time to recover and prepare for a worse war in the not far distant future.

Now this does not happen to be what any of the Allies went into the war for. Many months ago Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, explained that if the present war was not a war to put a stop to war, it would indeed be a world disaster. And since then Mr. Wilson has made it perfectly clear that the United States did not come into the war for any other purpose than to help to secure Sir Edward Grey's ideal, and so to make a cynical peace an impossibility. Nevertheless the energies of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology are being devoted to preparing the way to a cynical peace. Germany has, as is usual, very much in her favor in such a campaign of suggestion. First of all, the world is tired of war. Much of the world, indeed, is a great deal more than tired of war, it has reached the point when it does not know how to carry on war any longer. The collapse of Russia, which was brought about as part of the campaign of suggestion, has involved Rumania in its disaster, with the result that Rumania has been forced to lay down her arms for the moment. In the same way, Belgium and Serbia have been overrun, but the Belgian and Serbian armies, more fortunate than those of Rumania, because they were not betrayed by the British, the French, or the Italians, as Rumania was betrayed by Russia, were able to save themselves, and so to live to fight another day. Still, in spite of as well as because of this, the world needs peace. Even countries like France and Great Britain would be the better for peace, whilst as for Germany, she needs peace most of all, although one of the principal aims of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology is to induce the allied press to dwell on the difficulties of the allied countries, and to forget that any difficulties exist at all for the Central Powers.

Now, because this desire and this necessity for peace exist, Germany is anxious to take advantage of the fact by inducing the Western Powers to betray Russia as completely as Russia has betrayed them. Belgium and Northern France might be evacuated, Rumania and Serbia might be made free, even Alsace-Lorraine might be restored, in return for a territorial quid pro quo in Russia. Russia, having betrayed herself, and betrayed everyone else, Germany calculates should have no friends; therefore, why should not Russia pay the price of the war, and everybody else live together quite happily ever afterwards. The power which broke its pledged word to Belgium and Luxembourg, which has defied the Hague Convention with its airplanes and submarines, which has been guilty of the devastation of Northern France, and poisoned the wells of Africa, naturally cannot conceive why the Allies should hesitate over a cynical peace. Why, where, and how, Germany has miscalculated is in imagining that the motives of the Allies ever were her own motives. The motives of the Allies were and are to end war, and not to lay the foundations of future wars; to put an end to autocracy, and not to trench autocracy, like some brigand baron of the medieval centuries, for another attack at the right moment, on a peaceable world. Germany, in short, seems to be entirely incapable of understanding the various speeches in which Mr. Wilson has explained the position of the United States, which is the accepted position of the whole body of the Allies. Germany seems to imagine, in short, that if in the course of running amuck you knock down and murder a sufficiency of people, that alone entitles you to the friendship of the rest. But the President of the United States has already explained to Germany that it is precisely because she is running amuck, that no civilized country can make terms with her. And Germany is destined to learn that, though the primary momentum of the man running amuck may carry him a distance almost unexpected to himself, nevertheless he, sooner or later, comes in contact with the great wall of humanity which is not going to make terms with him.

It is, in other words, no part of the allied policy to

regard sufficiency of outrage as a reason for submitting to outrage. That theory which has proved so convincing to the tractable Ulianoff and to the generous Bronstein is, indeed, by no means convincing to M. Poincaré or to Signor Orlando, to Mr. Lloyd George or to President Wilson.

Rumania and Hobson's Choice.

WHILE the Bolsheviks have called upon the millions of the Russian proletariat to oppose Germany's well-drilled legions with broomsticks and propaganda, the little Kingdom of Rumania is being compelled to give up the fight. Like the undergraduates who were forced to take Hobson's livery horses in rotation or go without, she has no choice. She is surrounded by foes and cut off, with the terrible German, Turk, and Bulgar on the one hand, and anarchic Russia, doing her best to lose the war for democracy, on the other. Meanwhile the conditions which Rumania is called upon to sign mean nothing less than her national undoing. The fall of Odessa is the sequel to the terms by which Rumania was compelled to facilitate the passage of Austro-German troops through Bessarabia. But it is in the transfer of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, the rectification of the northwestern frontier in favor of Hungary and the forced economic concessions that one sees the full effect of the blow which has been aimed at the victim of Russian treachery.

Now Rumania's case for the possession of Dobrudja is a strong one. This territory at the mouth of the Danube is an old Rumanian province, and was under the rule of the Rumanian Prince Mircea in the Fourteenth Century. The Turks became possessors later, but in 1877, when Russia and Rumania declared war on Turkey to obtain the freedom of the Bulgarians under her domination, Rumania got back her Dobrudja, only, however, to lose Bessarabia, which was coolly appropriated by Russia as a reward for her help against Turkey! What Rumania has effected for Dobrudja since then is nothing less than a transformation. From being a disreputable Turkish province, it has blossomed into a land of large and attractive cities. Costanza, especially, has been converted into a first-class port. With its population of half a million Rumanians, compared to 40,000 Bulgarians, no wonder patriots like Senator Negel Negulescu exclaim that without Dobrudja, Rumania is like a man without the use of his hands. The rectification of the northwestern frontier in favor of Hungary means, of course, that a part of Rumania proper passes into the hands of the hereditary enemy, who is already in possession of Rumanian Transylvania and its 4,000,000 of Rumanians. Hitherto, Hungary has been held in check by the mountain barrier. The natural consequence of the acquisition of new frontiers, however, is to place Rumania completely at the mercy of the Central Powers, and to lend significance to the words of the Queen: "In vain do we struggle against the tempest which crushes us. But we do not lose our courage; we will not recognize ourselves as conquered."

The recent publication by the Soviet journal, in Russia, of the secret agreements between Rumania and Russia in 1914, comes at a most opportune moment. Without intending to do so, they clear Rumania of an aspersions of cupidity and selfish interest for which the Allies will be grateful. Some time ago, as stated in these columns, it became known that Russia had forced Rumania into the war by an ultimatum which was nothing more than a thinly disguised attempt of the pro-German premier, Stürmer, to encompass Rumania's ruin as a part of his scheme for a separate peace with Germany. What the documents now published show in addition is that Russia displayed no eagerness to have Rumania as a coadjutor, so long as she held out for the return of Bessarabia. Now it is very well known that the motive actuating Rumania was national unity, and that she could have had all she wanted from the Central Powers as the price of her neutrality. But she took the honorable course, only to be finally betrayed. The Bolsheviks have sought to clear Russia of the infamy of the abandonment by showing that Rumania, instead of being a disinterested participant on the side of democracy, was really exacting her pound of flesh; whereas the truth lay in the reluctance of Russia to agree to increasing the power of non-Slav Rumania at her own expense. Russia has added one more act of infamy toward Rumania by deserting her flank and admitting the enemy to her rear. In that act Russia places upon herself the stigma of being the modern Ephialtes, the traitor who led the invading Persian hosts to the secret path that ended the brave stand of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans in the Pass of Thermopylae.

Meanwhile, to the great blow that has fallen upon her Rumania must bow her head. But she may be buoyed with the assurance that not only has she played a great part bravely and nobly, but that her deed, actuated by the imperative necessity of safeguarding her racial interests, will receive full recognition when Peace comes to be proclaimed.

Evasion?

MASSACHUSETTS is a Republican State. Its Governor and all other State officers are Republicans. Its Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Both of its Senators and eleven of its sixteen Representatives in Congress are Republicans. There can be no question as to where party responsibility lies in Massachusetts this year. Any worthy political things the State may do will be credited to the Republican party; any unworthy political thing it may do will be charged against that organization.

In the elections of 1918 the attitude of the Republican party toward the paramount issue of the day, the question of national prohibition, will be judged by the attitude of Republican states toward ratification of the prohibition amendment. Prohibition is certain to become a party question before 1920, in a large number of the Northern states. It is certain to become a party question in Massachusetts. If Massachusetts must be wet, the great body of Massachusetts Republicans would

rather have it wet under Democratic than under Republican rule, control, and sanction.

This is a point which Republicans in and out of the Legislature in Massachusetts should bear in mind. If they cannot be convinced in any other way that they are in office and in power to do the bidding of the sober, clean, and righteous people of the Commonwealth, rather than the bidding of the liquor traffic and all that goes with it, they will be taught at the polls a lesson which they will not forget.

The vote by which the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations reported to the House the resolution providing for a referendum on the question of ratifying the Federal prohibitory amendment goes to show that a majority of the Republicans in the Massachusetts Legislature at the present time may be trusted to acquit themselves honorably in dealing with every phase of this issue. The resolution for a referendum was voted 6 to 5, and the five negative votes were cast by Republicans. Of the six affirmative votes, two were cast by Republicans. The liquor interests, in other words, succeeded in getting an un-Republican resolution reported to a Republican Legislature by obtaining control of two alleged Republican representatives.

But, indicative as this committee action may be of the insidious influence of the liquor interest in the Massachusetts Legislature, it can mean defeat of ratification only by consent of the Republican party of the State. The Republican party is stronger than the individuals in its membership who may, for any reason, be disposed to side with the brewers and saloonkeepers.

Is the Republican party in Massachusetts in favor of, or opposed to, the liquor traffic and all that it stands for? The final answer to this question must come from those who are authorized to speak for that organization, that is, from its titular leaders, as well as its practical managers. It must come, that is, from Governor McCall, from Senator Lodge, from Senator Weeks, from Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, from Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State; from Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer; from Alonzo B. Cook, State Auditor; from Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General; from Congressmen Treadway, Gillett, Paige, Winslow, Rogers, Lufkin, Dallinger, Tinkham, Carter, Greene, and Walsh, and from the men who sit as Republicans in the Massachusetts Legislature.

What do these leaders say: Shall it be evasion and the referendum, or moral courage and ratification? Shall it be buncombe and beer, or manliness and home protection?

Von Diederichs

THE world in general, as well as the United States in particular, has long been in possession of some of the truth concerning the incident in Manila Bay, in June, 1898, which came within a hair's breadth of precipitating war between the United States and Great Britain, on the one side, and Germany, on the other, but the number of people who have been in possession of all the truth about the matter, or have learned the complete story up to this time, is very small.

Admiral Dewey confessed to United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, that he himself had only partial knowledge of all that was behind von Diederichs' conduct up to the time the American admiral's recollections of the affair were given to the public in book form. Dewey had defeated the Spanish fleet on May 1, after which he proceeded to establish a blockade. A larger fleet than his, flying the imperial German flag, was for some time known to be hovering in the vicinity, although it was made to appear as if dropping into Manila Bay quite incidentally, a little later. The date when that fleet, under command of Admiral von Diederichs, made an open confession of its presence is now definitely known to have been June 12. When the American admiral, whose suspicions were aroused by peculiar conduct on the part of the Germans, inquired of the German admiral why a naval force superior to that of the United States had been sent to this point, von Diederichs replied, "Sir, I am here by order of the Kaiser." Whereupon Admiral Dewey informed the bearer of the message, in substance, that if Germany was seeking war, the American fleet was ready.

On the appearance of Admiral Dewey's book, his version of the incident up to this point became a subject of discussion in the Reichstag. It is interesting to note that this was in March, 1914, a little less than five months before Germany provoked the world war. Looking over a summary of the proceedings now, it appears much clearer than it did then why the German Government leaders were so solicitous of correcting the alleged erroneous impression caused by Admiral Dewey's account of the affair. At the time of the Reichstag discussion, Germany was no doubt planning an early attack upon France through Belgium, was probably only awaiting an excuse for it, and hoping to carry through her purpose without interference from Great Britain or any serious display of sympathy for the victims on the part of the United States.

The point that appeared to be most annoying to the German Government leaders was Admiral Dewey's plain warning to Captain Hintze, then acting as flag lieutenant to von Diederichs, and later to become German Minister in Mexico, that he would fire on the first vessel disregarding the rules of the blockade, no matter what flag she flew, and that this would mean war. This statement Admiral Dewey repeated, so as to give it emphasis, whereupon Captain Hintze, being much offended, according to his own testimony, turned on his heel and withdrew.

The Reichstag debate did not bring out two facts, of which Admiral Dewey and his captains were cognizant, when von Diederichs and Hintze were striving to create trouble in Manila Bay. The first of these was that von Diederichs had gone so far as to strip one of his vessels for action; the second was that von Diederichs had taken occasion to ask Sir Edward Chichester, commander of the British ships in the bay, what he would do in case the German opened fire on Admiral Dewey's fleet, and

that Sir Edward Chichester made this reply: "What I shall do if you open fire is a secret known only to Admiral Dewey and myself."

But another fact that escaped the Reichstag discussion was one fundamental to the entire incident, and one referred to as failing to come to the knowledge of Admiral Dewey until after his memoirs had been written and published. It is substantiated by no end of circumstantial evidence, and affords the only rational explanation that has ever been given of von Diederichs' presence in Manila Bay in June, 1898. Briefly, this is the link that was so long missing: Germany had for some time sought possession of the Philippines, and had offered to purchase the islands. Although the Filipinos were in a state of constant unrest, Spain clung to the archipelago for sentimental reasons. Then came war with the United States, and Germany urged, as a reason why Spain should part with the islands, that she might be defeated and lose them by conquest. The offer to purchase was renewed and accepted. Von Diederichs was dispatched with a fleet to take possession and declare himself first Governor-General of the Philippines under Imperial German rule. He arrived too late, found Dewey in possession, considered the probabilities in case he should attack the American admiral; hoped to get the latter involved in a false position and to win at least the neutrality of the British commander, was disappointed all around, and finally sailed quietly away.

Notes and Comments

THAT well-known Italian Freemason, Signor Nathan, of Rome, has been arousing the seven thunders of the clerical Memento. It appears that Signor Nathan made a speech, on his election to the Italian Grand Mastership, which it was proposed should be printed and circulated amongst the Freemasons at the front. It is this which has aroused Il Memento, which, with characteristic tolerance, declares that freemasonry is a secret society, and, as such, should not be permitted in the army. Well, circumstances we all know alter cases. But when Il Memento has time, there are some people who would be obliged if it would explain the exact difference, qua secret societies, between the Freemasons and, say, the Knights of Columbus. But then, perhaps, it never heard of the Knights of Columbus, hence the indiscretion.

DURING a recent hearing in Providence, R. I., where many protests against the proposed increase in trolley car fares were heard, one embarrassingly pointed interrogator came out with, "The Public Utilities Commission says the physical valuation of the road is \$29,000,000. How is it that the tax assessors cannot find it?" More and more people are beginning to believe, and even insist, that taxes comprise a just debt, and should be paid.

IF EVER the Bolshevik leaders read an account of the proceedings of the Socialists at a recent meeting in New York, they will no doubt condemn the "whole pack of them" as so much "bourgeois." The Socialists had frankly put all their eggs in one basket, the Russian Revolution, only to have them smashed one by one. They vigorously condemned, in consequence, the peace-at-any-price policy of the Reds, and, in fact, any kind of Socialist government which does not believe in the democracy of such governments as those of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. They also demanded that the war should be continued by the United States until Germany was driven out of Russia, whilst the most pronounced of the radicals talked of volunteering their services against Germany.

IN 1914 Japan exported 9,000,000 lead pencils; in 1916 the number was increased to 168,000,000. What the showing will be for 1917 remains to be seen. Just at present however, considering certain threatened alterations in the map of Russia, the world is particularly interested in Japan's capacity for turning out erasers.

LONG before the first contingent of American soldiers set foot in London, the "folks at home" had foreseen the possibility of a "Sammy" finding himself a stranger in a strange land. They therefore set about to provide him with a "home from home." Whenever a party of United States soldiers or sailors obtains leave to visit the capital, their arrival is wired in advance, and the train is met by officials in smart uniforms. The American hut to which they are conducted bears the welcome, "Come in out of the weather," and the men's wants are attended to by a number of voluntary workers. There are dormitories and a concert hall and dining room, and, it is gratifying to be told, so comfortable and inviting are the conditions within that the temptations outside are reduced to a minimum.

IT WOULD do no harm, and it might do a great deal of good, if communities adjacent to army camps in the United States, and wedded to the liquor traffic, should be notified by the Government that either the saloons must be closed or the camps must be moved. There appears to be no alternative. Liquor selling near the camps must cease, or camps now menaced by liquor traffic contamination should be moved to better locations. Communities that hold on to the liquor traffic can maintain the connection under the license system, but the men who are being trained to fight the battles of the nation should be protected against unwholesome influences when such protection is possible.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., is proud, and properly so, of its Americanism. The response of its people to every call of the Government since the war began proves the propriety of the city's feeling. What St. Louis is particularly desirous of impressing upon all the rest of the United States at this time, however, is, that it is no longer dominated by a German element; that, in fact, while it ranks seventh among the cities of the country in the number of its German-born inhabitants, these constitute only .069 per cent of its total population. Time was, and not long ago, when St. Louis would not have been in a hurry to make this correction.